The Mozambique Compact
MCA-Mozambique

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Amendment – Approved by Millennium Challenge Corporation
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Table of Contents

List of Tables and Figures

Acronyms

AIAS	Water Supply & Sanitation Infrastructure Authority	Administração de Infra-estruturas de Água e Saneamento
APR	Annual Performance Report	Relatório de Desempenho Annual
CENACARTA	National Centre for Cartography and Digitization.	Centro Nacional de Cartografia e Teledetecção
CEPAGRI	Agricultural Development Centre	Centro de Promoção de Agricultura
CFJJ	Legal and Judicial Training Centre	Centro de Formação Jurídica e Judiciária
CIF	Compact Implementation Fund	Fundo de Implementação do Compacto
CLYD	Coconut Lethal Yellowing Disease	Doença de Amarelecimento Letal do Coqueiro
DAR	Rural Water Directorate	Depto de Água Rural
DAU	Urban Water Directorate	Depto de Água Urbana
DNEAP	National Directorate for Studies and Policy Analysis	Direcção Nacional de Estudos e Análise de Políticas
DNTF	National Directorate for Land and Forestry	Direcção Nacional de Terras e Florestas
ERR	Economic Rate of Return	Índice de Retorno Económico
FIPAG	Water Supply Investment Fund	Fundo de Investimento para o Património de Abastecimento de Água
FISP	Farmer Income Support Project	Projecto de Apoio ao Rendimento do Agricultor
GOH	Hydraulic Works Authority	Gabinete de Obras Hidráulicas
IEA	Implementing Entity Agreement	Acordo com Entidades de Implementação
INE	National Institute of Statistics	Instituto Nacional de Estatística
IOF	Household Income Survey	Inquérito ao Orçamento Familiar
INFATEC	National Institute for Land Administration and Cadaster Training	Instituto Nacional de Formação em Administração de Terras e Cadastro
IPCC	Institutions for Community Consultation and Participation	Instituições de Participação e Consulta Comunitária
ITC	Community Land Fund	Iniciativa de Terras Comunitárias
LPCF	Land Policy Consultative Forum	Fórum Consultivo sobre Políticas de Terras
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoria e Avaliação
MCA	Millennium Challenge Account	Conta dos Desafios do Milénio
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MSU	Michigan State University	Michigan State University
MINAG/DE	Ministry of Agriculture/Dept of Economics	Ministério da Agricultura/Depto de Economia
MIPAR	Rural Water Supply Implementation Manual	Manual de Implementação de Projectos de Água Rural
NLPAG	National Land Project Advisory Group	Grupo de Trabalho de Terras
PCR	Program Completion Report	Relatório Final do Programa
QPR	Quarterly Performance Report	Relatório Trimestral
SEN	National Statistical System	Sistema Estatístico Nacional
TA	Technical Assistance	Assistência Técnica
TIA	National Agricultural Survey	Trabalho de Inquérito Agrícola
VOC	Vehicle Operating Cost	Custo de operação de viatura
WSS	Water Supply & Sanitation Project	Projecto de Abastecimento de Água e Saneamento

1. Overview

The Government of the Republic of Mozambique and the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), on behalf of the United States Government, have signed a Compact Agreement (*'Program')* for a US $507 million grant to be implemented over a 5 year period. The overall objective of the proposed Program is to reduce poverty through economic growth in the four Northern Provinces of Mozambique (Niassa, Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Zambézia). The Compact was signed on July 13, 2007 and Entered into Force on September 22, 2008.

Mozambique has a population of 20 million inhabitants, approximately 70 percent of whom are located in rural areas. The urban population represents about 30 percent of the national total. Emerging from a sixteen-year civil war in 1992, Mozambique has grown rapidly. Despite Mozambique's rapid macro-economic growth, half of the Mozambican population still lives in poverty, many in the Northern region and rural areas. Given Mozambique's rapid urbanization, Mozambique's next stage of economic recovery cannot succeed without well-functioning public services in its cities. This Program addresses productive constraints in both rural and urban areas of the North.

The Program's specific goal is to reduce poverty in Mozambique through economic growth, and increase economic opportunities for Mozambicans living in the Northern region. The Program Objective is to increase the productive capacity and income of the population in selected municipalities and districts in Northern Mozambique with the intended impact of reducing the poverty rate, increasing household income, and reducing chronic malnutrition. The Program involves crucially needed investments in water, sanitation, and transport infrastructure, land tenure security, agriculture, capacity building, and institutional strengthening. It is expected to benefit approximately 3 million people by 2016, amounting to 24 percent of the projected population in the affected four provinces.

Monitoring and Evaluation is essential for a results-based approach to program management. It was a key component of program design and remains incorporated into all facets of the program cycle through to program close-out.

2. Purpose

This Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan serves the following functions:

- Explains in detail how the Millennium Challenge Account-Mozambique (MCA) and MCC will monitor the various Projects to determine whether they are achieving their intended results and measure their larger impacts over time through rigorous evaluations.

- Serves as a guide for program implementation and management, so that MCA Management Unit staff, Governing Council members, Stakeholders' Committee members, program implementers, beneficiaries, and other stakeholders understand the progress being made toward the achievement of objectives and results, and are aware of variances between targets and actual achievement during implementation.

- Establishes a process to alert implementers, stakeholders and MCC to any problems in program implementation and provides the basis for making any needed program adjustments.

- Outlines the flow of data and information from the project sites through to the various stakeholders both for public consumption and to inform decision-making. It sets the mechanisms that assure the quality, reliability and accuracy of program performance information and data.

- Outlines any M&E requirements that MCA must meet in order to receive disbursements.

The M&E plan serves as a management tool for:

- Accountability for results and transparency
- Measurement of the efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the Program
- Providing information for evidence-based management decision making at the sector, program and project levels
- Support for policy making and development at the National level
- Preserving institutional memory

This M&E Plan is considered a binding document, and failure to comply with its stipulations could result in suspension of disbursements. It may be modified or amended as necessary only with MCA Board approval and clearance by MCC, and if it is consistent with the requirements of the Compact and any other relevant supplemental legal documents.

3. Project Objectives, Economic Rate of Returns, Key Activities and Beneficiaries

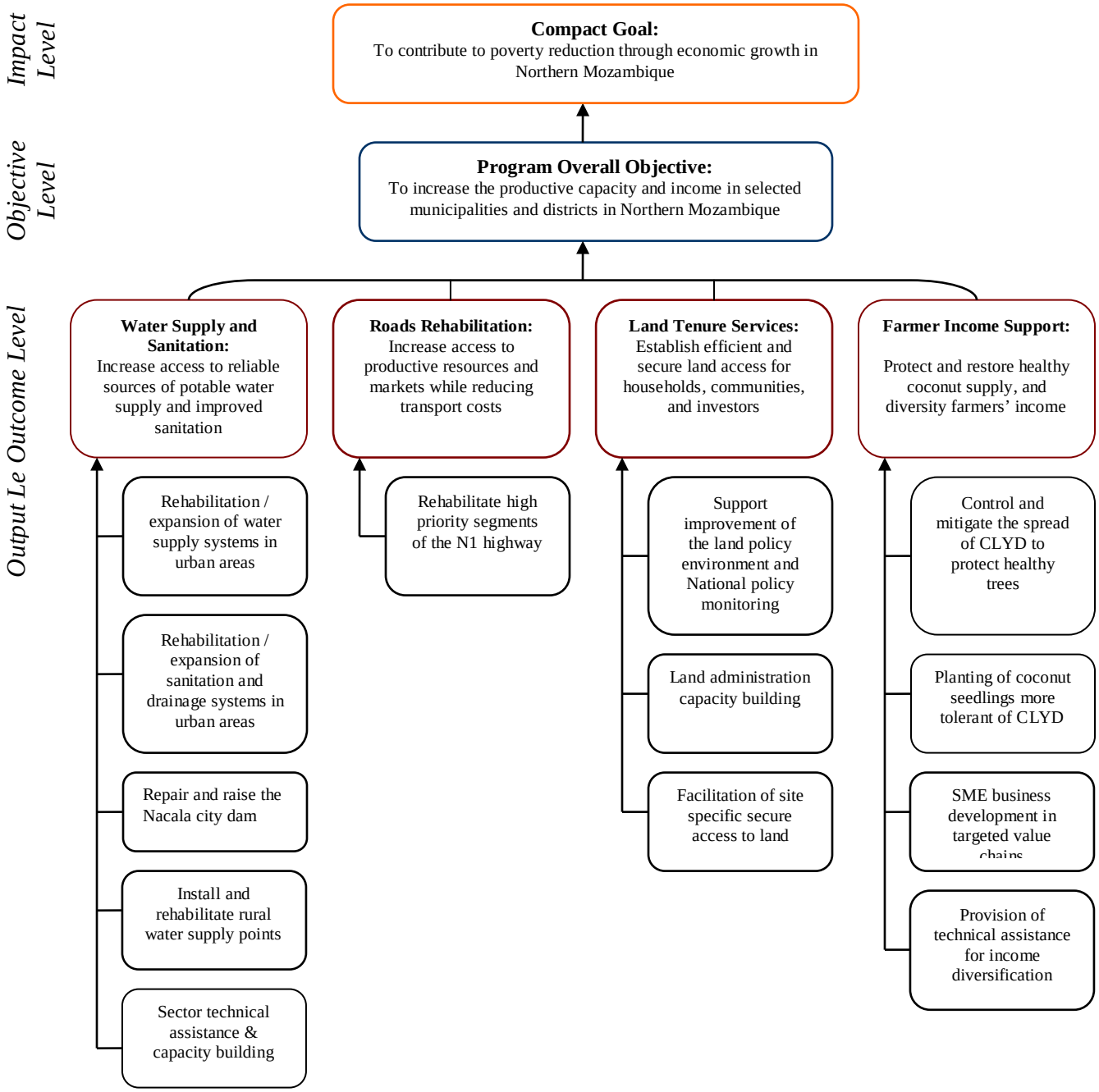
The Mozambique Compact consists of four (4) independent projects that all contribute to the same goals of increased productive capacity, income generation, and poverty reduction in Mozambique's Northern Provinces. The four projects are:

Water Supply and Sanitation	- US $203.6 million
Road Rehabilitation and Construction	- US $176.3 million
Land Tenure Services	- US $39.1 million
Farmer Income Support	- US $17.4 million

The projects' independent objectives are the following:

- **Water Supply and Sanitation**. To increase access to reliable sources of potable water supply in urban and rural areas and improved sanitation in urban and peri-urban areas.
- **Road Rehabilitation and Construction**. To increase access to productive resources and markets while reducing associated transport costs.
- **Land Tenure Services**. To establish efficient and secure land access for households, communities, and investors.
- **Farmer Income Support**. To protect and restore income from coconuts and their derivatives and expand farmers' productive capacity through income diversification.

Figure 1: Program Logic



The Economic Rate of Return (ERR) hurdle rate for the Program is 8.8%[1]. Each Project in the Program cleared that rate at Compact signing and their ERRs are presented in the table below . However, ERR recalculation of MCA-Mozambique infrastructure projects is underway following the recent Feasibility Studies Reports being delivered. When the recalculation exercise is complete, the updated ERR figures will be submitted for approval by MCA and MCC and then documented and presented in the next versions of this M&E Plan in order to show the historical evolution of the reviews made to the ERR and beneficiary analysis..

Table 1: Compact ERR Summary

Project	**ERR (20 year)**
Water Supply and Sanitation[2]	21.4%
Road Rehabilitation and Construction	8.8%
Land Tenure Services	12.7%
Farmer Income Support[3]	27.8%

For information on assumptions used in the economic analysis, please see Annex 1.

Background on Beneficiary Analysis Reviews

MCC made two reviews to the beneficiary analysis figures reported in the first approved version of the M&E Plan. One was made immediately after the approval of the M&E early 2009 and the latest was done in the second quarter of 2010. The first review consisted in the update of the methodology used to calculate beneficiaries for all projects. Thus, this new MCC policy uses the household as the unit of measurement in defining beneficiaries, therefore, defining them as "*the number of people experiencing an income gain during the time horizon of the Project/Activity*" *(MCC 2009, Guidelines for Beneficiary Analysis).*

In light of the above, the methodology used to calculate beneficiaries was updated to more conservative figures.

The second review was made only to the Water Supply & Sanitation project for which the total number of beneficiaries Monapo and Montepuez increased from 29,299 to 61,401. And, it also used a growth rate of 1.90%. Therefore, the revised rural water beneficiary count is 358,967. And the total revised beneficiary counts for the Water Supply & Sanitation project is 1,862,253.

The Program's beneficiaries are summarized in the table below[4]:

[2] This is the ERR calculated during Compact development. It is subject to change following the completion of feasibility and design studies.
[2] This is the ERR calculated during Compact development. It is subject to change following the completion of feasibility and design studies.
[3] This is the ERR calculated during Compact development. Since Compact signing, additional information has been made available and the Farmer Income Support Program (FISP) is being revised due to unsuccessful Contract negotiations with Project bidders. The ERR will be re-calculated when Project revisions are complete and posted to the Plan during its annual review.
[4] The beneficiary figures throughout this Plan are based on revised MCC Beneficiary Guidelines. The beneficiary estimates for Mozambique were vetted in February 2009, and those figures included in the First Draft of the M&E

Table 2: Compact Beneficiary Summary

Project	Original	Revised
Water Supply and Sanitation	**1,065,437**	**1,862,253**
Road Rehabilitation and Construction	**1,068,089**	**1,539,237**
Land Tenure Services5	**1,882,905**	**TBD**
Farmer Income Support6	**914,048**	**1,163,646**
Total	**3,047,574**	**4,565,136**

A. Water Supply and Sanitation Project

The Water Supply and Sanitation investments will be made in the provinces of Zambézia, Nampula and Cabo Delgado. The investments include (a) water supply services in three large cities (the Provincial capitals) and five mid-sized towns; (b) sanitation and storm- and waste-water drainage in three large cities and three mid-sized towns; (c) the raising and rehabilitation of the Nacala City dam and reservoir; and (d) a rural water supply program in Nampula and Cabo Delgado provinces.

Plan dated April 14, 2009. The figures in this Plan reference different years and inclusion criteria in keeping with the latest MCC guidelines and therefore differ slightly from the original figures.

[5] Land Project beneficiaries are not included in the total to avoid double counting beneficiaries. There is a complete overlap between those that benefit from the other projects and those that benefit from the Land Project.

[6] Farmer Income Support Beneficiaries are estimated for out to 2027, not 2030.

The WSS Project includes the following specific activities:

a) Improve water supply and sanitation networks of three Provincial capitals: Nampula, Pemba, and Quelimane
b) Construct or rehabilitate water supply and sanitation systems in Nacala, Gurué, and Mocuba
c) Construct or rehabilitate water supply systems in Montepuez and Monapo.
d) Repair and raise the Nacala Dam and reservoir, the main bulk water source for Nacala City
e) Install and rehabilitate approximately 600 rural water supply points in Nampula and Cabo Delgado provinces.

i. WSS Economic Rate of Return

The total cost of the WSS Project is US $203 million. The overall ERR for the WSS Project is 21.4% over a 20 year period. The economic analysis quantified the benefit streams and compared them to the Project's costs[7]. Benefits are driven by the following:

- Health benefits through the reduction in diarrhea and malaria. The health benefits stem from:
  - Savings to households with reductions in the use of medical care;
  - Income from productive activities to households through the reduction of adult sick days;
  - Income from productive activities to households through the reduction of child care days;
  - Added output over a lifetime through reductions in mortality.
- Cost savings to water households over the long term[8];
- Time savings to households (primarily women) who spend less time gathering water and use that time productively (the 'opportunity cost of fetching water');
- Business value-added for firms that could not be established or expanded due to existing water supply constraints

Table 3: Summary of WSS Project's ERR

	ERR (20 years)
Water Supply and Sanitation Project	**21.4%**
Urban Water and Sanitation Systems	22.1%
Small Towns Water Supply (Monapo & Montepuez)	13.5%
Rural Water Supply Project (Nampula & Cabo Delgado)	18.0%

[7] This ERR reflects the combined components' returns at Compact Signing. WSS feasibility and design studies during early Compact implementation could recommend project designs that are different from those envisioned at Compact signing. This could result in modified benefit streams, and as a result, a lower or higher ERR.
[8] Although water costs may increase to households in the short term as they connect to and consume piped water, over the long run decreasing marginal production costs from larger and more efficient urban networks are hypothesized to reduce consumers' per unit costs.

Table 4: Detailed ERR for Urban WSS Investments

	ERR (20 years)
Gurué	18.9%
Nampula	25.0%
Pemba	21.5%
Quelimane	20.9%
Mocuba	28.6%
Nacala	19.1%

ii. WSS Beneficiaries

The original beneficiary estimate for the Water Supply & Sanitation project was 1,065,437, of which: 755,156 from urban water and sanitation systems, 28,281 from small town water and sanitation systems and 282,000 from the rural water points in Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces.

These figures are the result of a 8-year horizon beneficiary analysis. The new figures adopt a 20-year horizon analysis for which there was an increase in the number of beneficiaries per system bringing the overall project beneficiaries to 1,862,253 of which: 1,441,885 from urban water and sanitation systems, 61,401 from small town water and sanitation systems and 358,967 from the rural water points in Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces.

Table 5: WSS Benefits Distribution, by Year

	Original	Revised
Urban Beneficiaries	755,156	1,441,885
Small-town Beneficiaries	28,281	61,401
Rural Beneficiaries	282,000	358,967
Total WSS Beneficiaries	**1,065,437**	**1,862,253**

In addition to the beneficiaries above, urban enterprises of all sizes are expected to benefit from the WSS Project investments.

B. Roads Rehabilitation Project

The roads project interventions include key segments of the *Estrada Nacional*/National Route 1 ("***N1***") in Zambézia, Nampula and Cabo Delgado Provinces. The Roads Project plans to rehabilitate 491 kilometers of high-priority roads in these three Provinces. The road segments will include Rio Lúrio – Metoro in Cabo Delgado (74 kilometers), Namialo – Rio Lúrio (148 kilometers) and Nampula – Rio Ligonha (102 kilometers) in Nampula, and Nicoadala – Chimuara (167 kilometers) in Zambézia.

Specifically, MCC Funding for the Roads Project will support the following:

a) Design, environmental assessment, and construction activities for the improvement of the N1
b) Implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures as identified in the EIA
c) Design and construction of drainage structures, as may be required
d) Design and construction of all necessary new bridges and rehabilitation of existing bridge structures, as may be required
e) Posting of signage and incorporating other safety improvements
f) Project management, supervision and auditing of such improvements and upgrades.

i. Roads Project Economic Rate of Return

The total cost of the Roads Project is US $176 million. The benefits of the Roads Project outweigh its cost over time. The overall ERR for the Roads Project is 8.8% over a 20 year period.

The objective of the Roads Project is to improve access to markets, resources, and services; reduce transport costs for the private sector to facilitate investment and commercial traffic; expand connectivity across the northern region and down towards the southern half of the country; and increase public transport access for individuals to take advantage of job and other economic opportunities.

The economic analysis follows the established World Bank methodology for transport projects, which analyzes the project's impact on reducing transport costs. It used the World Bank's Roads Economic Decision (RED model to estimate these benefits[9]. Specifically, there are two direct benefit streams – savings in vehicle operating costs and time savings. Vehicle operating costs ("VOC") typically consist of costs to the user such as general wear and tear, maintenance and fuel; vehicle operating costs also are directly related to the roughness of the road, measured by the World Bank's International Roughness Index (IRI). Time savings are based on reductions in travel time and the average wage of the different types of passengers. Normal traffic consists of those vehicles that would continue to travel on the road, at the same frequency and length, even without the project; Generated traffic includes road users driving more frequently or further due

9

to the decreased transport costs. The following table outlines the ERR for each segment of the N1 MCA plans to rehabilitate:

Table 6: Roads Project ERR, by road segment

	ERR (20 years)
Roads Project	**8.8%**
Rio Lúrio Metoro	8.0%
Nicoadala-Chimuara	11.6%
Namialo Rio Lúrio	6.7%
Nampula - Rio Ligonha	7.1%

ii. Roads Project Beneficiaries

The project will contribute to improved access in the three affected provinces, benefiting over one million beneficiaries. The Nampula – Rio Ligonha road segment has the most beneficiaries with over 821,488 beneficiaries. In fact, the majority of beneficiaries are in Nampula Province since two of the road segments, Namialo – Rio Lúrio and Nampula – Rio Ligonha, are located there and together account for 250 km of road and 1,160,029 beneficiaries (75% of all beneficiaries). Beneficiaries include vehicle users, such as residents of the districts through which the roads pass. They also include additional (induced) traffic as better roads make transportation more affordable. There are potential benefits resulting from the rehabilitation such as more affordable transport services in general and particularly for agriculture, industry and commerce. More affordable services will have a positive impact on the prices of the goods traded in the region and as a result can benefit the general public. The table below presents the Project's beneficiaries by segment:

Table 7: Roads Beneficiaries Distribution, by road segment and Year

Road Segment	Original	Revised
Rio Lúrio - Metoro	136,166	174,887
Nicoadala-Chimuara	126,224	204,321
Namialo - Rio Lúrio	263,587	338,541
Nampula - Rio Ligonha	542,111	821,488
Total Roads Project	**1,068,089**	**1,539,237**

C. Land Tenure Services Project

The Land Tenure Services Project (the "*Land Project*") will work on improving policy, upgrading the public land administration agencies (the title registry and cadastre), and facilitating site-specific land access. These three main pillars will address concerns widely shared across the private sector, government, and civil society with solutions that bring together their diverse perspectives.

The Land Project is comprised of three mutually reinforcing activity areas: (a) support for an improved policy environment, including addressing implementation problems for the existing land law and engaging in regulatory review to improve upon it (the "*Policy Activity*"); (b)

building the institutional capacity to implement policies and provide quality public land-related services (the "*Capacity Building Activity*"); and (c) facilitating access to land use by helping people and business with (i) clear information on land rights and access; (ii) resolution of conflict with more predictable and speedy resolution of land and commercial disputes – which in turn creates better conditions for investment and business development; and (iii) registering their grants of land use (land titles to long-term or perpetual-use rights) (the "*Site Specific Activity*").

i. Land Project Economic Rate of Return

The total cost of the Land Project is US $39 million. The benefits of the Land Project outweigh its cost over time. The overall ERR for the Land Project is 12.7% over a 20 year period[10].

The objective of the Land Project is to establish more efficient and secure access to land particularly in the four provinces included in the Program. The Land Project will support the unified advance by the Government and stakeholders on both policy development and its implementation. This will enable the translation of local and international best practices into an improved policy and regulatory framework. At the same time, the Land Project will help specific beneficiaries meet their immediate needs for registered land rights and better access to land for investment. Benefits from the Land Tenure Services Project stem from:

- Income to communities with communal land that are to be delineated and "titled" under the Land Fund and will lease out a fraction of their land to commercial investors;
- Income to urban parcel-holders who will receive government approved land use transfer rights under the program;
- Transaction cost savings to small rural landholders (on non-communal lands) who will access land titling services according to their demand; and
- Transaction cost savings to large commercial investors who currently pay substantial costs in time and legal fees to access land in Mozambique.

ii. Land Project Beneficiaries

Broadly speaking, the Land Project will assist anyone (local community and private sector) who has or acquires land-use rights. In particular, the Land Project is projected to benefit close to 1.9 million people by 2015 by assisting four groups of beneficiaries[11] – (i) rural households; (ii) urban households; (iii) communities; and (iv) businesses and investors. However, as the methodology has been revised, calculations of new beneficiary figures are still ongoing for this project and the numbers will be adjusted for a 20-year horizon as with the other projects. Local communities that solicit assistance from the Community Land Fund Initiative will benefit from

[10] The most comprehensive way to value all the hypothesized benefits of land "titling" (including increased security of investments on the land, increased transferability, and reduced transactions costs) is to assume that they are capitalized into an increased market value for land use rights when a government approved land use transfer right is obtained (DUAT). Some fraction of estimated transaction cost savings is added to the land "valuation" benefits to account for multiple bids on valuable parcels of land. That is, the ERR adds land appreciation on community and urban land to transaction cost savings on individual rural and urban parcels (all DUATs), plus a fraction of commercial transaction cost savings.

[11] These beneficiaries overlap with other Program beneficiaries and therefore are not counted towards the total beneficiary figures.

registration of land rights and reduced transaction costs through improved security for productive activities on their land and increased opportunity for arrangements with outside investors for business development. Urban households in selected municipalities and rural smallholders in selected districts and sites selected for land service upgrading and mapping will save time and expense when accessing and/or registering land rights.

D. Farmer Income Support Project

In the late 1990s, outbreaks of Coconut Lethal Yellowing Disease (CLYD) were confirmed in areas of commercial and smallholder plantings in coastal Zambézia. Disease-affected areas[12] in Zambézia have expanded considerably since 2003, and new foci are present in Nampula as well. Trees that are no longer productive must be removed and replaced. Technical support is necessary to assist farm enterprises in recovering income that they formerly had from coconut trees.

In conjunction with tree removal and replacement, this Project will assist farmers in adopting new cropping systems and develop alternative sources of cash income during the time the coconut trees reach productive age at seven years and beyond.

The Farmer Income Support Project (FISP) will deliver two essential services to farm enterprises over the duration of this Compact to significantly improve and sustain incomes derived from cash crops and newly introduced crop diversification options: (a) Coconut Lethal Yellowing Disease (CLYD) control and mitigation will provide the short term control measures of surveillance, prompt eradication of diseased palms and replanting with the less susceptible Mozambican Green Tall coconut variety; and (b) Technical Advisory Services will introduce alternate crop-diversification options that demonstrate strong market demand and income generation potential, especially for farm enterprises participating in the CLYD control and mitigation program that are seeking short-term income alternatives during period of coconut tree re-growth.

FISP activities are responding to and reflect the findings of a field rapid appraisal by the Mozambique Ministry of Agriculture and Michigan State University[13].

i. FISP Economic Rate of Return

The total cost of FISP is US $17 million[14]. At the time of signing, FISP had an overall ERR of 27.8% over a 20 year period. However, additional information from the field has been made available and FISP has had to respond to changing field conditions. The ERR will be reviewed with these new conditions in mind when FISP re-launches its RFP.

[12] Endemic areas are areas where CLYD has destroyed all living coconut trees while epidemic areas are areas where the CLYD is currently spreading and attacking healthy coconut trees.
[13] In September 2008 the MCC commissioned a research team from Michigan State University to conduct a rapid appraisal of CLYD's spread since Compact signing. The team found that the disease's extent was considerably larger, its infection rate considerably faster, and the damage it had caused to existing coconut stock more severe than originally thought.
[14] This amount is subject to change following Project re-scoping.

The overall objectives of FISP, however, remain the same. FISP's objectives are to protect and restore the healthy coconut supply and diversify smallholder income through the provision of measures to control the spread of CLYD, planting of coconut seedlings on smallholder land, and the provision of technical assistance and targeted grants to diversify smallholder income in the eastern coastal belt (Zambézia and Nampula provinces).

ii. FISP Beneficiaries

The FISP was estimated to benefit close to 900,000 people by 2015 and over 1.1 million by 2027[15]. Differently from all other projects for which calculations go up to 2030, calculations for the FISP project were projected up to 2027. The project will benefit 867,031 individuals in smallholder households with trees that would have otherwise been infected and 27,324 individuals in estate laborer households by 2015 and 1,136,322 and 27,324 beneficiaries respectively by 2027. The province of Zambézia will benefit the most, with 607,582 beneficiaries; owing to its larger coconut tree population and coconut estates (Zambézia is considered the 'coconut belt' of the country). Smallholders in both Provinces depend on coconut tree products for cash and in-kind income. From the coconut palms they produce copra, coconut milk, and mats. The following table presents beneficiaries by Province and year:

Table 8: FISP Beneficiaries, by Province and year

Revised						
Year	**2015**			**2027**		
Provinces	Zambézia	Nampula	Total	Zambézia	Nampula	Total
Individuals in households with trees that will be saved from CLYD	580,258 ,	286,773	867,031	760,480	375,842	1,136,322
Individuals in households of estate laborers that will keep their jobs	27,324	-	27,324	27,324	-	27,324
Total beneficiaries	607,582	286,773	**894,355**	787,804	375,842	**1,163,646**

4. Monitoring Component

The Compact will be monitored systematically and regularly through a rigorous and detailed performance monitoring system that is described in this M&E plan. There are five levels of monitoring that follow from the Program logical framework: (i) process; (ii) output; (iii) outcome; (iv) objective; and (v) impact (goal). The various indicator levels that map to the logical framework allow Project developers and managers to understand to what extent planned activities are achieving their intended objectives. Monitoring data will be analyzed regularly to

[15] FISP beneficiary figures are based on the original FISP design and are subject to change.

allow managers of MCA-Mozambique and MCC to make programmatic adjustments as necessary with a view towards improving the overall implementation and results of the Program.

A. Indicators

The M&E plan is framed and constructed using the program logical framework approach that classifies indicators as process milestones, output, outcome, objective, and impact (goal indicators). This indicator classification is aligned with the Compact Program Logic Framework. Each Project contains the five indicator levels. The Indicator Definition Table provides relevant details for each indicator by Project and can be found in Annex 2. It provides descriptions for the indicator structure by specifying each indicator's: (i) title; (ii) definition; (iii) unit of measurement; (iv) level of disaggregation; (v) data source; (vi) method of collection; (vii) the frequency of collection; (viii) party or parties responsible; and (ix) timeline and format for reporting. The Indicator Tracking Table (ITT) is where baselines and targets for each indicator are established and can be found in Annex 2. There will be quarterly data collection and analysis and Program performance tracking through the ITT.

In addition to the indicators measured in Annex III of the Compact, other outcome, output, process milestones have been identified in the M&E Plan to track and measure progress towards the compact objectives. The Indicators presented in Annex 2 are not exclusive and implementers may be asked for further information that goes beyond the indicators in the table. The indicators are disaggregated in various categories in order to capture relevant information at different levels. This disaggregation will also allow for the information produced to be reported to the various levels of interest within MCA, MCC and other stakeholders through the Management Information System (MIS). Modification and revisions to the indicators may only be made according to the MCC policy on changes to indicators and with written approval from MCC. This M&E Plan will be amended to reflect any changes made to the indicators following MCC approval.

B. Typologies

Impact Indicators monitor progress on Compact Goals and help determine if MCA and MCC are meeting their founding principle of poverty reduction through economic growth. The Objective indicators measure the final results of the Projects to monitor their success in meeting each of the Objectives, including results for the intended beneficiaries. Output indicators have been formulated to establish linkages between project activities and program impacts, according to the Program Logic described in Figure 1. Process milestones have also selected for each project based on each Project's Workplan. These Milestones will be used to track progress being made by the Implementing Entities and services providers toward the establishment of institutional infrastructure that is necessary to initiate Compact activities. The process milestones and the output indicators tracking system will form part of the Activity Monitoring Plan of the Compact.

C. Definition

This M&E Plan provides a succinct description of each indicator in the indicator tables in Annex 2. The definition of the Outcome and Objective indicators are derived from the economic analysis, baseline survey, participatory exercises that involved the Implementing Entities, and Mozambican institutions responsible for data collection and policy monitoring on poverty and

development. The definitions for Output and Process indicators are derived from Compact documents, MCA workplans, and MCC external reporting requirements.

D. Data Source(s)

Data sources have been identified and vetted for all the indicators listed in the plan. Regular monitoring data will be obtained from various sources, ranging from Implementing Entities to Service Providers to the MCA/MCC Baseline Survey. Given the National Institute of Statistics (INE) oversight authority of statistics in Mozambique, the MCA M&E system will have to verify data sources and data collection methodologies for higher level (Objective and Impact) indicators with INE. To ensure this cooperation, MCA has signed an IEA with INE and MINAG, who will include MCA information needs in their survey and oversight activities.

E. Method of Data Collection

The data for higher level indicators will be drawn from surveys conducted by MCA, Implementing Entities, and Service providers[16] while the lower level indicators will be drawn from various Project implementers. Indicators will be reported on through a Management Information System (MIS). Data will be reported to MCA on a monthly, quarterly, or annual basis, depending on the indicator's requirements.

Where necessary, MCA will commission surveys to collect special data in coordination with the institutions in charge of each project area. Data collection instruments will be designed in a participatory manner with the Dedicated Teams of all Implementing Entities. To ensure the relevance and compliance of data collected with the National Statistical System (SEN) requirements, MCA-commissioned special studies will standardize the data collection tools that will be used in the field by the different institutions and contracted consultancy firms, and will use sample frames designed by INE.

F. The Frequency of Data Collection

Data will be collected on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis, depending on the indicator. The M&E plan also calls for post Compact data collection which will assess the impact of Compact activities that are beyond the life of the Compact implementation period. Baseline and periodic surveys are also being scheduled and arrangements are being established with various institutions to regularly provide data to MCA and MCC. The frequency and timing of major national surveys will generate important information that MCA and MCC will use to establish the baseline situation, the mid-year review, and the Final Evaluation.

G. Responsible Entities for Data Collection

The entities responsible for providing data on each of Compact Indicators will be Implementing Entities, the National Statistical Authorities and Service Providers. The Tables in Annex 2 and figures in Annex 3 describe responsibilities in more detail.

[16] Important survey efforts for MCA include the Household Income Surveys, Enterprise Survey, National Accounts, Demographic and Health Surveys, and TIA.

H. Baseline and Performance Targets

The baselines and targets for each indicator are shown in the Performance Tracking Tables in Annex 2. Targets are derived from a combination of the initial economic analysis used in justifying Program investments and implementation work plans. Prior to implementation of a specific Activity, any necessary baseline data collection must be completed, unless there are exceptions approved by MCC.

Baseline figures should be established using the most current and appropriate data available prior to an Activity's implementation. This can include the MCC / MCA Baseline Survey, government surveys such as those conducted by the National Statistical Institute (INE), impact evaluation baseline surveys, and other organizations' surveys if they meet MCC's rigorous data collection standards. If baseline figures are different from those used in the economic analysis, the economic analysis and consequently, the Activity's targets, should be revised accordingly. Baselines and targets can be revised but must adhere to MCC policy on baseline and target revisions and require MCC's formal approval.

I. Disaggregating Data by Gender, Income, and Age

Where applicable, the data will be collected, analyzed, and reported along groups of gender, income level and age of beneficiaries in order to portray the benefits accruing to the different constituencies of the population, taking into account the poverty reduction objective of the program

J. Pending Baselines and Targets

A number of indicators' baselines and targets are currently pending, particularly for lower level output and process indicators. The majority of these baselines and targets will be established once the feasibility and design studies and contracts for civil works are signed (for Water Supply and Sanitation and Road Rehabilitation projects) as well as Needs Assessment (for the Land Tenure Services) results are submitted. Others are pending updated data from the Implementing Entities or for the Project's scope to be finalized. Baseline data collection must be completed prior to an Activity's implementation, and once established, will be reflected in the tables in Annex 2 following the M&E Plan's annual reviews.

K. Activity Monitoring Plan

In order to account for the information needs of the Government of Mozambique and other stakeholders MCA-Mozambique has expanded the monitoring indicators by developing Activity Monitoring Plans (AMP) in each projectto complement those crafted in the ITT. The Activity Monitoring Plans being developed follow the objective tree of each project and their indicators emerge from local needs for information by various stakeholders other than MCC. They intend to measure aspects of the projects already being tracked by the projects themselves. The daily management of the AMPs will be done by the recently recruited M&E Assistants who will also be key for collection of data to report on each of the AMP indicators.

5. Evaluation Component

Evaluation is an essential element of the Mozambique Program. Compact Evaluation assesses the Program's rationale, effectiveness, and sustainability. It strives to estimate the impacts on the targeted beneficiaries and wider regional or national economy. The evaluations will provide MCC, MCA-Mozambique, and other stakeholders with information during the Compact on whether or not the intended outcomes are likely to be achieved, and at the Compact's end on whether the impacts from those outcomes are attributable to the Program.

More than formal documentation of Program results, evaluation will serve as a learning tool during Compact implementation and beyond. Although an objective and independent tool for assessing the Program, MCC will strive to conduct evaluations in a participatory way to ensure their success and relevance; strong collaboration between MCC and MCA-Mozambique will maximize learning from evaluations. Evaluations will be guided by the economic analysis, estimated Program impacts, and research questions. They will draw upon Compact documents[17] but can also include discussions with key stakeholders such as MCC, MCA-Mozambique, implementers, and beneficiaries.

The proposed Evaluations will be implemented at four periods during the Compact Implementation:

A. Pre-Program or ex-ante evaluation

This evaluation has already been done by MCC and the Government of Mozambique. It involved an economic analysis estimating the ERR for each Project. This analysis evaluated the investment's likely economic value using a cost-benefit framework; each project's costs were assessed with its corresponding quantified benefit streams during the Due Diligence phase prior to Compact signing. Assumptions used in each Project's benefit streams have been documented in Annex 1. Assumptions in the economic analysis will be examined in the Final Evaluations, which are discussed later in this section.

B. Mid-term Evaluation

The Mid-term Evaluation will assess progress towards meeting the Compact goals, objectives and outcomes. It will provide early lessons learned and identify significant discrepancies between expected results and actual achievements, including an analysis of these discrepancies. The purpose of the Interim Evaluation will be to inform program management about necessary corrections that may be needed. This evaluation will provide feedback for Program management from implementation experience, reinforce positive impact and mitigate adverse impact through modifications to design and implementation. An independent evaluator should be procured to undertake the Interim Program Evaluation no later than the end of Compact year 3.

[17] Documentation includes due diligence documents, the Baseline Survey, the Compact, the Program Implementation Plan, work plans, contractors' reports, MCC or MCA commissioned data collection, externally available data, this M&E Plan, and other relevant information.

C. Final Evaluations

Final evaluations will be conducted, in consultation with MCC, at the completion of the Compact period by independent evaluators. The focus will be on the outcomes, objectives and the sustainability of the projects. Upon completion of each Compact program, MCA wishes to comprehensively assess the following fundamental questions:

(i) Did the Program meet Compact objectives?

(ii) What lessons can be learned from the implementation experience (both procedural and substantive)?

D. Impact Evaluation

In addition to the Program evaluations mentioned above, the following projects will undergo rigorous impact evaluation as described below.

E. Water Supply and Sanitation Evaluation

i. *Urban Water Supply and Sanitation*

The Urban Water Supply and Sanitation component of the WSS Project aims to increase access to reliable sources of potable water supply and improve sanitation in Nampula, Pemba, Quelimane, Nacala, Gurué, and Mocuba and increase access to potable water in Montepuez and Monapo. The objective is to reduce incidence of illness, time burden of fetching water, and monetary cost of purchased water. Additional indicators of intermediate success include a movement towards use of piped water sources and improved sanitation sources and increased water consumption per capita.

The WSS Project's urban component will be evaluated using a difference in difference approach through a mix of quantitative and qualitative methods. The Baseline Survey provided MCC and MCA with a snapshot of existing urban W&S conditions in the MCA intervention areas through a representative sample. At the end of the Compact, MCA will use the same questionnaire and sampling areas to commission and conduct a follow-up survey. Using the same questionnaire and sampling areas will maintain consistency across the quantitative variables used for the evaluation. The evaluation will be looking at differences across time and populations on key indicators[18]. The evaluation will be testing if the areas served will show an improvement on household water and sanitation (W&S) conditions as well as overall welfare after Project completion.

Since MCA is the only major implementer of W&S improvements in these areas, attribution of improvements in W&S conditions will be less difficult than in areas where a number of actors

[18] Indicators include consumption, time to water source, cost of water, incidence of diarrhea, percent with access to improved water and sanitation, among others

implement interventions simultaneously. Attribution of W&S improvements on household income and welfare, however, will be more challenging[19]. The MCA investments will not be able to cover all households in these areas so it will be possible to compare the incomes and welfare of those receiving improved access to those still relying on more traditional sources. In addition, INE's National Household Budget Survey (IOF) collects basic W&S data coupled with detailed household expenditure data across the country. Using the IOF, conditions in the MCA intervention areas could be analyzed with respect to other urban areas in Mozambique. A qualitative component will supplement the follow-up quantitative work to learn how households use extra time that was previously used for fetching water, extra water consumption for income generating activities, and savings from switching to cheaper sources. This multifaceted approach will assist in attributing impact to the MCA investments but will fall short of establishing causality using a rigorously selected control group prior to project implementation.

ii. *Rural Water Supply*

The Rural Water Supply Project aims to increase safe, potable, convenient water supply to Nampula and Cabo Delgado's rural population. The objective is to reduce incidence of waterborne illness and time burden of fetching water. Additional indicators of intermediate success include increased consumption per capita.

The Rural Water Supply Project will be evaluated by an MCC-contracted research institutions.

The exact design, approach, and evaluation questions are still being finalized. The focus of the evaluation will be on investigating: i) the health benefits associated with improved rural water supply; ii) whether increased consumption and time savings from fetching water result in higher household productivity; and iii) what technical and/or institutional innovations result in greater rural water supply sustainability. These questions will be investigated through an experimental or quasi-experimental design that identifies a control group and counterfactual.

F. Road Rehabilitation Evaluation

The Road Rehabilitation Project aims to improve access to productive resources and markets and reduce transportation costs. Investments are targeted to repairing and widening the National Highway 1 running North and South across the Northern Provinces of Zambézia, Nampula, and Cabo Delgado. The objective is to improve road conditions as measured by the International Roughness Index (IRI), reduce vehicle operating costs (VOC), and reduce travel times. An additional indicator of success is increased road use as measured by traffic volume.

The Roads Project will be evaluated using a 'before-after' approach by examining the key indicators of interest, namely IRI and VOC, travel times, and traffic, disaggregated by vehicle type. The National Roads Agency (ANE) and Roads Project Contractor will be carrying out the IRI and traffic surveys while MCC and MCA will analyze the results to confirm the economic

[19] Conditions did not allow the establishment of a control group prior to implementation of the Baseline Survey or Compact.

analysis' estimates[20]. This evaluation will effectively measure the Project's intended outcomes. Measuring the Roads Project's impact on household welfare and income is by comparison highly challenging given the public goods nature of a National Highway rehabilitation project. Not only will the impacts be marginal, e.g. improvements above and beyond the existing highway infrastructure, but also highly dispersed, making the identification of a counterfactual extremely difficult. As a result, an evaluation focused on establishing causality between the Roads Project and household income and welfare was deemed too costly and will not be implemented. The M&E team will instead rely on detailed social assessments that will be carried out by the Contractor. These studies are required by MCC's Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) team and will document baseline conditions of income, assets, health, and access to markets. They are directed at identifying the distribution and extent of possible social impacts on the affected population, particularly vulnerable groups. MCA could fund a Social Assessment following the roads project to see how the affected populations are faring and if their access to markets and welfare have improved.

G. Land Tenure Services

The Land Tenure Services Project aims to establish more efficient and secure access to land by improving the policy and regulatory framework and helping beneficiaries meet their immediate needs for registered land rights and better access to land for investment. The Project's objectives are to: (i) increase the level and value of investment on land; (ii) increase access to land; (iii) reduce the costs associated with acquiring land user rights; and (iv) resolve and prevent conflicts over land. Investments are targeted to all four Northern Provinces, at all levels of administration – National, Provincial, and District / Municipal – and across a range of beneficiaries, including rural individual land holders, rural communities, urban land holders, and domestic and international investors.

The Land Project will be evaluated using rigorous, quasi-experimental design methods. The evaluation will address impacts from each of the three Project 'Pillars': the Policy Monitoring and Legal Technical Assistance Activity (Pillar I), Institutional Upgrading and Capacity Building Activity (Pillar II), Improving Site-Specific Access to Land Activity (Pillar III). Because each activity will be implemented almost simultaneously, a multi-faceted evaluation approach is planned.

MCA and MCC have partnered with the Ministry of Agriculture Department of Economics (MINAG-DE), responsible for the Trabalho Inquérito Agricola (TIA), and Michigan State University (MSU), respectively, to implement the evaluation. The partnership is unique because of MSU's longstanding research and analysis capacity building initiative with MINAG-DE. MSU has had a dedicated in-country team assigned to MINAG-DE since 1992 and it will be assisting MINAG-DE in carrying out the baseline and follow-up surveys for MCA. Researchers at MSU in the United States (contracted through MCC) will conduct regular field visits for quality control and technical guidance, carry out data analysis, and write up results. A strong local component allows MCC to evaluate this complex project that is likely to demonstrate its strongest impacts in the long term.

[20] IRI, VOC, and traffic volume are key inputs in the World Bank's Roads Economic Decision (RED) Model, which was used to determine the MCC road investments' economic rate of return.

H. Evaluating the Policy Monitoring Activity (Pillar I)

One component of the Pillar I is outreach and education on the 1997 Land Law. MCC will test the impact of the outreach and education component on households through the national TIA using a difference-in-difference approach. The 2008/09 TIA includes questions about household knowledge of land security, transfers, access, and women's rights to land. Results from the 2008/09 TIA will serve as the baseline. After Pillar I is implemented, TIA will be carried out again throughout the country in 2013 and the same questions will be included in the follow-up. Results from 2013 will be compared with results from 2009 and between the Northern Provinces and the rest of the country.

I. Evaluating the Institutional Strengthening and Site Specific Activities (Pillars II & III)

Institutional Upgrading and Technical Assistance (Pillar II) will be targeted to Provincial, district, and municipal offices in the four Northern Provinces. Like Pillar I, MCC will use the TIA to test the impact of Pillar II activities. The 2008/09 TIA includes questions about land transaction types, frequency, and costs. Results from the 2008/09 TIA will serve as the baseline for these key indicators. After Pillar II is implemented, TIA will be carried out again throughout the country in 2013 and the same questions will be included in the follow-up. Following implementation of the 2013 TIA, key indicators in the Northern Provinces' districts will be compared to districts across the rest of the country.

Site Specific Access to Land (Pillar III) will be targeted to select priority areas, or 'hotspots', in select districts and municipalities from the four Northern Provinces. Because Pillar II will also affect these areas, the evaluation will test the impact of receiving Pillar II and III versus just receiving Pillar II. Possible comparisons of impacts on key indicators such as investments on land, transaction types, frequency, and costs, and conflicts are represented in the box below. Boxes in grey are possible comparisons while boxes in black will not be possible under this evaluation:

Table 9: Possible Comparisons for Evaluating Pillars II & III of Land Project

Possible Comparisons		
	With Pillar II	Without Pillar II
With Pillar III	*Box=Both interventions*	*Box=Just securing access to land*
Without Pillar III	*Box=Just institutional Strengthening*	*Box = No intervention*

The evaluation design will involve a control group of hotspots that do not receive the Pillar III intervention. These control hotspots will be chosen in one of two ways: (i) randomly from among at least two hotspots proposed by each district/municipality; or (ii) using matching by selecting a proposed hotspot and a control area by finding an area very similar to the hotspot in important ways (demographics, poverty, land use, etc.) that will not receive the intervention.

J. Community Land Fund

The evaluation design for the Community Land Fund is still being developed. The key indicators of interest are similar to those in Pillar III's evaluation but the CLF evaluation will be able to better isolate effects from site specific activities.

K. Farmer Income Support Project

The Farmer Income Support Program will be evaluated on an ongoing basis throughout Compact implementation using a number of special studies rather than an impact evaluation using before-after or difference-in-difference approaches.

L. Special Studies

An important component of Program evaluation is Special Studies. Special Studies allow Program managers, policy makers, and the development community at large to learn more about Program implementation and results than can be uncovered from performance monitoring or Impact Evaluation alone. A number of Special Studies are planned as part of the Mozambique M&E Plan and are outlined below.

As part of its internal organization to undertake the intended studies, MCA-Mozambique has approved the M&E Strategy for Research Administration which consists of identified priority study topics thought to be crucial for decision-making in project and Program implementation as follows:

K.1. Poverty and Socio-Economic Assessments

There is the intent of carrying out broad socio-economic assessments for the Northern provinces before the start of the program and towards the end of the program in order to be able to assess the contribution of the project in the improvement of the livelihoods of the communities that will benefit from the Program. At Compact completion, these studies will enable MCA-Mozambique to assess the aggregate contribution that the Program will have made onto beneficiary livelihoods in Northern Mozambique. Thus, the proposed topics for this area of research are:

- Analysis of intra-household dynamics on poverty and income both at urban and rural level.
- Analysis of the results of the Third Poverty Assessment, disaggregated at provincial and district level for the four provinces of MCA intervention.
- Analysis of households' income and consumption patterns as well as their production, and productivity levels before and towards the end of the Compact.
- Analysis of enterprise production and productivity levels in northern Mozambique before and towards the end of the Compact.
- The impact of the Water and Sanitation project on the improvement of health through the reduction of water born diseases.

MCA will contract specialists to conduct the Assessments, which will rely on national level datasets designed to measure socio-economic welfare and poverty levels such as the National Household Budget Survey, *Inquérito ao Orçamento Familiar* (IOF), the National Agricultural

Survey, *Trabalho Inquérito Agricola* (TIA), the National Enterprise Survey, and the Demographic and Health Survey, *Inquérito Demográfico e de Saúde* (DHS). Many of these surveys collected data prior to the Compact (baseline) and take place every several years allowing for post-Compact Assessments (follow-up).

K.2 Project-specific Studies

There is the intent to commission specific studies based on project current needs, assessed by projects' service providers. The topics for such studies can be provided by the first needs assessment of the projects, depending on the need to update the former.

The Land Project Service Provider, however, (HTSPE), and DNTF have already identified a number of research topics that are crucial for research as follows:

- Systematic Land Registration in Municipalities
- Rural Cadastre
- Studies on Urban and Rural Land Transferability
- Conceptual analysis on the representation of the communities and the role of traditional authorities
- Impact of communities delimitation on local economic development
- Synergies between Forestry Law and Land Law
- Territorial planning at district level and its impact

i. *FISP Rapid Assessment*

This Special Study was already conducted in May 2008 and was a rapid field assessment in Zambézia and Nampula Provinces of Coconut Lethal Yellowing Disease (CLYD) conducted through the MINAG-DE and MSU partnership. Since Compact Development anecdotal evidence suggested that the rate of CLYD spread was faster and CLYD's extent larger than originally estimated. To corroborate this belief a team of agricultural researchers was deployed together by MCA and MCC to establish the disease's geographic range prior to the FISP Request for Proposal's (RFP) release. The rapid assessment's findings estimated the new, expanded extent of the disease and were used to develop a revised, more accurate Project RFP.

ii. *FISP-TIA Coconut Sector Survey*

As a supplement to the national TIA a sample of approximately 600 additional households from select districts in Nampula and Zambézia Provinces will be added to the national sample. These additional households will provide valuable information on household coconut stock, use, and practices that will help inform FISP implementation. This sample can also serve as a baseline if later an evaluation of FISP is desired.

The results of the baseline study have been submitted jointly by MINAG-DE and MSU, they were approved by MCC and MCA-Mozambique who presented them to relevant stakeholders in May 2010, as part of the participatory M&E approach.

iii. *Benefits Distribution Study*

This Special Study will look at all the data collected during Compact Implementation to better understand the distribution of benefits, particularly how and to what extent the poorest segments of society and women benefit from the Compact. Although this will be a focus of the impact evaluations, they concentrate on calculating the global benefits of the Project or Program and comparing those to the Program's costs. The Benefits Distribution Study on the other hand will focus specifically on whether the Compact investments were 'pro-poor', improved women's welfare, and /or reduced inequality. This Study will be conducted in the final quarters of Compact implementation.

iv. *Collaboration with National Directorate for Studies and Policy Analysis*

The National Directorate for Studies and Policy Analysis (DNEAP), housed in the Ministry of Planning and Development, is responsible for national poverty monitoring and analysis and a number of other research exercises. It collaborates closely with INE and MCA plans on using DNEAP staff to help it monitor the Program's impact on national, regional, and provincial poverty levels. MCA is benefitting from DNEAP's advice and technical assistance with survey instruments and Terms of References related to poverty monitoring and analysis. .

6. Implementation and Management of M&E

A. Reporting Requirements

Performance reports serve as a vehicle by which the MCA Management informs MCC of implementation progress, impediments, lessons learned, best practices and on-going field revisions to Project work plans.

Currently, two standard performance reports are required at regular intervals during compact implementation: (1) a quarterly Indicator Tracking Table (ITT) which tracks progress against indicators in the M&E Plan with an accompanying narrative report that documents the reasons for significant variations from targets. These are submitted as part of the Quarterly Disbursement Request Package (QDRP). (2) Annual Supplemental Reports (ASR). Guidance on fulfilling these reporting requirements is available v*ia* the MCC website at:
(http://www.mcc.gov/countrytools/compact/implementation.php).

To sustain this system, the Implementing Entities will be required under this M&E Plan to report on the degree of Project performance under their portfolios, as further demonstrated below:

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Figure 2: M&E Reporting System

B. M&E Workplan

One of the key instruments of this M&E Plan is the M&E Workplan, which establishes the timeline for all Monitoring and Evaluation activities. The Workplan encompasses the timeline of major national and Implementing Entity surveys so that MCA and MCC information needs can be incorporated into them when necessary. Since the Workplan is a planning tool, any changes and updates made to the proposed activities, dates, and deadlines will be communicated to MCA Management and to MCC. The M&E Workplan includes managerial level activities, coordination with the different Implementing Entities and MCC-contracted institutions for Impact Evaluation, namely MSU and Stanford University. Activity timelines might be updated periodically in the Plan to reflect unforeseen changes. These changes will be approved by MCA management and communicated to MCC.

C. Management Information System

The development of a comprehensive Management Information System (MIS) at MCA-Mozambique is underway. A consultancy contract has been signed for developing, installing and providing technical assistance (including training) to MCA-Mozambique M&E team and other relevant System users. The System will be used to collect performance, procurement, and financial data and store, process, analyze and deliver these data to relevant stakeholders in such a way that the program information is at all times accessible and useful to those who wish to use it. The system development is taking into consideration the requirement and data needs of the various components of the program, and will be aligned with MCC existing systems, other service providers, and government ministries.

It is expected that the system installation, testing and full operation will happen by October 2010 which is a right time as major activities at MCA-Mozambique move into full implementation, the majority of which are infrastructure-related project activities whose civil works are scheduled to start in 2011. The system will allow communication between the MCA Regional Office in

Nampula and the Head Office in Maputo. It will be supplied with data from Implementing Entities and contractors at the project sites, which will be entered into the system by the M&E Assistants based in the Nampula and Quelimane Regional Offices, from where data coming from all projects will be aggregated and analyzed according to the various information needs, and reported to all relevant constituencies and stakeholders including MCA Executive Directors, Board of Directors, Government Ministries, MCC and others. Procurement and financial disbursement information will also be integrated into the system to track disbursements against performance.

D. Annual Reviews

The M&E Plan calls for Annual Review (AR) and is scheduled in the M&E work plan. MCA will conduct annual meetings with all Implementing Entities to review the quarterly and annual targets of each output and outcome indicator vis-à-vis the overall Compact goal, in order to make adjustments where necessary. Where institutional arrangements already exist, these MCA ARs will be tailored around the schedule established by mechanisms including the CEPAGRI-chaired Coconut Working Group and DNTF-chaired National Land Project Advisory Group. The Stakeholder Committees and other forums being created under the Compact will also be used in the M&E system to engage stakeholders in consultation according to their various interest groups.

E. Data Quality Reviews

External and internal Data Quality Review (DQR) is being proposed as part of the M&E Plan. MCA-Mozambique will use both external and internal data quality reviewers to regularly assess the quality of performance data and data collection methods. Data Quality Reviews will be used to verify the consistency and quality of data over time across implementing agencies, INE, and other reporting institutions. The objectives of data quality reviews are to assess the extent to which data is relevant, accurate, and reliable.

External Data Quality Reviewers will be contracted to conduct DQR of all relevant data sources during the implementation period of the Compact. This will focus mainly on data collected by implementing agencies. The MCA M&E Manager will be responsible for contracting independent data quality reviewers to perform this function at the appropriate time periods of the Compact. Two DQRs are planned, the first in Quarter 10 and the second in Quarter 16.

The MCA M&E team will also conduct field visits on a regular basis or whenever requested by MCC, to review the quality of the data gathered through this M&E Plan. This exercise will be done in coordination with all stakeholders in the project. Such DQRs also will serve to identify where those levels of quality are not possible, given the realities of data collection.

F. M&E Unit Structure

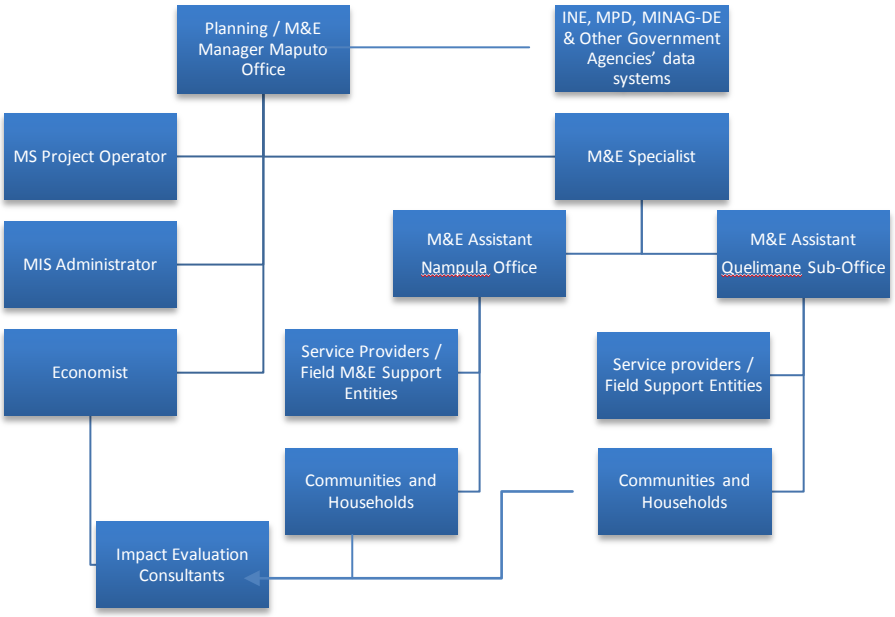
The MCA M&E Unit will consist of the following team members: (i) M&E/Planning Manager, (ii) M&E Specialist, (iii) M&E Economist, (iv) Management Information System Administrator, (v) Microsoft Project Operator, (vi) Nampula-based M&E Assistant, and (vii) Quelimane-based M&E Assistant. The M&E Manager is responsible for general unit oversight including staff supervision and supervision of data collection processes related to Program implementation;

Review and approval of monitoring and evaluation reports from project managers and implementing entities, procurement reports and others; Liaising with service providers on measurement of the Program's macroeconomic impact; Coordination of Annual Reviews and quarterly updates of program plans; and other M&E management and high level activities as required.

The M&E specialist is responsible for setting up the M&E system and strategy including data analysis and reporting systems for the overall program; Providing technical support for the Dedicated Teams' M&E personnel on data management and recommendations for changes to the indicators and data sources; Supporting the M&E Manager in the preparation and submission of the ITT for the quarterly disbursement requests; and other performance monitoring and reporting activities as required.

The Economist will be in charge of conducting and updating Economic Analysis of the Projects in coordination with MCC; Advising the M&E Manager on the economic aspects of the program including the Impact Evaluation; Conducting and updating Beneficiary assessments; and Internal DQR and data analysis as required.

Figure 3: M&E Unit Functional Structure



G. Capacity Building

MCA will provide technical assistance to Implementing Entities and service providers to enable them collect the required information for MCA when needed. The M&E budget has earmarked funds to increase the capacity of these institutions to provide MCA its required service and support MCA M&E Activities. To help embed the MCA monitoring system into national official sources, MCA will cooperate with the DNEAP to access official and updated information on poverty, the national economy, and that Northern Mozambique in particular. These collaborative initiatives will be supported by MCA through the Implementing Entity Agreement with INE, and an Addendum to which was signed in 2009 to enable MCA purchase three (3) mortorcycles for field transportation by MINAG-DE during surveys commissioned by MCA-Mozambique.

H. M&E Budget

The original budget for the proposed M&E system implementation for the five-year term of the Compact is US$ 8.2 million. The M&E budget does not include the M&E core staff in the MCA-Mozambique Management Unit whose salaries and field trips are included in the administrative budget of the Compact.

Table 10: General M&E Budget

Budget item	Frequency	CIF	Yr1	Yr2	Yr.3	Yr.4	Yr.5
Start-up workshop	Before EIF	25,000					
M&E systems development	Annually				35,000	25,000	
Management information system development and support	Year 1 and yearly updates			150,493	82,015	9,113	
GIS Database system and support					390,000	15,000	25,000
Data Collection and Reporting – Monitoring Data	On-going				52,000	40,000	40,000
Road Social-Economic Studies on Road	Year 1, 3 and 5				350,000		350,000
Surveys - Community Land Fund: Baseline and Follow-up	Year 2 and 4			457,154		110,126	
Surveys - IDS	Yr.2 (2010)			218,205			
Surveys - QUIBB	Yr.3(2011)				218,205		
Survey -FISP Baseline Data Collection (TIA)				244,070			
Surveys - Hotspots Baseline and Follow-up	Yrs.2 and 4			396,143		48,004	
Surveys - Annual Business Survey (CEMPRE)	Annual					50,000	
International Roughness Index					125,000		125,000
Annual traffic count	Annual, Mid-term and final				25,000	25,000	25,000
Annual Project Review and Stakeholders' Workplan Development	Semi-Annual		10,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Staff Capacity Building and Training	Regular			40,000	40,000	30,000	
Data Quality Review	Annual			150,000	75,000	150,000	
Technical Assistance	On-going			37,500	37,500	37,500	37,500

Special Studies	On-going				450,000	250,000	150,000
Mid-term Program Review/Evaluation	Mid- Term				500,000		
Final Evaluation	Year 5						750,000
Total Adjusted Budget		**25,000**	**10,000**	**1,718,565**	**2,404,720**	**814,743**	**1,527,500**
Difference btwn Actual and Adjusted Budget/ Savings							
Total Compact Fund							
Impact Evaluation (MCC - IE)	On-going	MCC Funds					
Total M&E Budget							

ANNEX 1: Project Assumptions and Risks

Project Assumptions

Water and Sanitation Project
• The project is expected to establish 600 water points in rural areas • Rural communities are estimated to have 500 persons per community • Rural water systems will be sustainable for 20 years provided some maintenance • Access to improved water sources will increase. • Urban residents will switch from unimproved to improved sources once piped water is made available (and pay the potentially higher prices associated with piped sources) • The one-way trip to a standpipe in urban areas will decrease by 53% • Time saved from collecting water will be put to productive economic use • Water consumption per capita will increase • Residents will benefit from fewer and less severe incidences of water-borne disease (and lower associated costs such as health consultations and medicine) • Urban residents will benefit from fewer and less severe incidences of malaria (and lower associated costs such as health consultations and medicine) • People will effectively use the sanitation systems they purchase or are provided • Mortality rates will decrease • Businesses will grow and start in urban areas as a result of greater water and sanitation availability
Roads Project
• The project will rehabilitate 491 km of high priority roads in Zambézia, Nampula and Cabo Delgado provinces. • The annual average daily traffic (ADDT) will increase from 471 to 573 vehicles per day in the Rio Lúrio- Metoro road, 444 to 543 vehicles per day in the Namialo- Rio Lúrio road, 698 to 746 vehicles per day in the Nampula- Rio Ligonha road and 569 to 695 vehicles per day in the Nicoadala – Chimuara road. • The program intervention will reduce the International Rough Index of the roads from an average of about 10 to 3.5 units. This assumption was used to calculate transport cost reductions. • Travel time saved as a result of improved roads will be put to productive economic use
Land Project
• 27% of firms or large commercial investors reported large or serious problems in accessing land. • The Community Land fund will delimit 202 communities • The Project will provide site specific land services to 3,376 rural households and 140,000

urban parcel-holders during Project implementation • The value of a hectare of rural land will increase by $53.20 • The transaction costs for an urban parcel of land per transaction is estimated at $50.00 • The transaction costs for an rural smallholder per transaction is estimated at $75.00 • The transaction costs (legal fees and transaction time) per firm accessing large urban land areas will decrease by over 60% • Households will engage in two land transactions over a 20 year period
Farm Income Support Project
• The disease rate 'r' with the project is 0.00253 (w/o project it stands at 0.028) • Price per coconut is 1 New Metical • Eight coconuts are required for 1 kilogram of green copra • Price per 1 kg of green copra is 2.5 New Meticais • Price per mat from coconut palm leaves is 1 New Metical • There are 10,374,669 productive trees in Zambézia and Nampula (57% smallholder owned, 43% estate owned) • A productive tree bears 30 coconuts per year • Coconut seedlings take 7 years to bear fruits. • The Project will cut, burn and remove 600,000 infected trees and plant 600,000 resistant variety seedlings • Fast action in cutting trees can control the disease in strategic areas in the Epidemic Zone. • At least 4000 hectares planted with groundnuts, cowpeas, pineapples, pigeon peas, cassava and chickpeas intended to contribute to additional income to smallholders. • The Project will help maintain the area's coconut stock; without it the coconut stock would decline and at an increasingly rapid pace over time. • Coconut stock and coconut derivatives saved by the project will generate income for rural landholders and estates (e.g. the market will absorb everything saved by the project). • SME development will focus on value-added and market development for coconut and alternative crop products.

Project Risks

Upon the completion of the first year of Compact implementation (in September 2009) , MCA-Mozambique has singled out the risks below[21] which are common in project management and others triggered by factors beyond MCA-Mozambique control such as climatic factors and others. However, MCA-Mozambique has been adopting several risk mitigations measures which are local and international best practices based on hands-on experience in each of the situations identified below:

[21] These are risks identified as part of the Compact's First Annual Review. Risks will be revisited and updated as part of the M&E Plan annually. For risks identified at Compact signing, prior to the Compact's first year of implementation, please see the First Draft of the M&E Plan dated April 14, 2009.

Water Supply and Sanitation

Rural Water System

- Unsuccessful drilling of some water points may compromise water access and/or consumption levels.
- Water points may not be used due to culture barriers or weak mobilization
- Community contribution to the maintenance of their water points may be less than anticipated
- Sustainability of water points may be compromised by poor access to spare parts

Urban Water System

- Water sources may not be able to satisfy growing water demand in urban areas.
- Procurement challenges
- Delays or difficulties with institutional changes (e.g. AIAS)
- Insufficient budget
- Changes in final project design as determined by feasibility and design consultants

Sanitation System

- Procurement challenges
- Delays or difficulties with institutional changes (e.g. AIAS)
- Insufficient budget
- Changes in final project design as determined by feasibility and design consultants

Roads Rehabilitation

- Costs could exceed the budget due to increases in the price of construction materials
- Negative impact of adverse weather conditions could affect works and consequently the target of road kilometers rehabilitated by the end of the project
- Procurement challenges
- Rising cost of bitumen

Land Tenure Security

- Pressures on limited resources, particularly human resources and information and communications technology, at the implementing entities could slow the pace of implementation or result in lower quality work
- The projected results (e.g. outputs, outcomes, etc.) may not be realized due to delays in implementation.
- Assumptions used in projections results proved to overestimate the benefits
- Unsustainable results if the Government does not undertake sufficient measures to reduce the inefficiency and risk associated with the land-rights transfer process.
- Funding shortfalls for the recurrent costs of land administration services and maintenance of computer systems could lead to the deterioration of equipment and institutional capacity.
- Extensive rehabilitation work results in greater than anticipated environmental and infrastructure review compromising the Project timeline.
- Project complexity: stakeholders and strategy

Farmer Income Support
• Ongoing spread of CLYD • Gestation period for coconut trees to bear fruit (6-7 years) and requires great care in the early years especially • Preserving quality of seedlings in the nursery and once planted • Seasonality of disease visibility, seedling planting, seedling sourcing, tree cutting and clearing • Remoteness of diseased areas • In some cases, uncertain land rights of impacted areas • Difficulty and cost of updating disease maps • Occupational and environmental hazards of cutting and clearing (burning) several thousand hectares of diseased trees • Multiple stakeholders: rural communities, coconut estate sector, local, regional and national governments, Coconut Working Group, MCA and MCC • Limited budget • Weak commercialization of alternative crops due to underdeveloped markets • Farmers could be reluctant in cooperating with the project compromising the scope and schedule of cutting infecting trees

ANNEX 2: Indicator Definition and Tracking Tables by Project*

Compact Level

Indicators	Definition	Unit of Measurement	Level of Disaggregation	Data Source	Method of Data Collection	Frequency	Responsible Entity
Goal Indicators							
Poverty rate in Northern Mozambique	Percentage of the population in Northern Mozambique who lack the ability and opportunity to satisfy the necessary basic nutritional and non-nutritional requirements (2150 nutritional calories plus basic non food items)	Percent	Urban and rural	INE and MPD	Probability Sample Survey (IOF), National Accounts, DHS	Year 5	INE (DCI + DEMOVIS), MPD (DNEAP)
Household Income (Northern Mozambique)	The total value of annual household food production for consumption, all crop and livestock sales, cash and in-kind pay received from off-the-farm activities and remittances, net cash and in-kind payments made to hire household members	Dollars, 2004 values	Urban and rural	INE and MPD	Probability Sample Survey (IOF)	Year 5	INE (DCI + DEMOVIS), MPD (DNEAP)
Percent of stunted children, 0-59 months (height/age z-score) in Northern Mozambique	Percentage of children under 5 years of age in Northern Mozambique who show chronic malnutrition as a result of cumulative inadequacies in nutrition status	Percent	None	MISAU/INE	DHS and MCC Baseline Survey, then Health post surveillance records	Annual	MISAU/INE, MCC/MCA

* Throughout tables NA = Not Applicable; TBD=To be determined

Project	Indicators	Indicator Type	Definition	Units	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Q1 - Q20
					Year 0	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Cumulative End of Compact Target
All	Poverty rate in Northern Mozambique	Goal	Percentage of the population in Northern Mozambique who lack the ability and opportunity to satisfy the necessary basic nutritional and non-nutritional requirements (2150 nutritional calories plus basic non food items)	Percent	45.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	36.64	36.64
All	Household Income (Northern Mozambique)	Goal	The total value of annual household food production for consumption, all crop and livestock sales, cash and in-kind pay received from off-the-farm activities and remittances, net cash and in-kind payments made to hire household members	Dollars, 2004 values	202.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	264.12	264.12
All	Percent of stunted children, 0-59 months (height/age z-score) in Northern Mozambique	Goal	Percentage of children under 5 years of age in Northern Mozambique who show chronic malnutrition as a result of cumulative inadequacies in nutrition status	Percent	41	NA	NA	NA	NA	28	28

Water Supply and Sanitation Project[22]

Indicators	Activity*	Definition	Unit of Measurement	Level of Disaggregation	Data Source	Method of Data Collection	Frequency	Responsible Entity
Objective Level								
Number of productive days lost due to diarrhea illness (and other water-borne diseases)	2,3 & 4	Productive days of work or school lost by a household member per incident, on average, in target areas because of water-borne diseases or having to attend to other household members with water-borne diseases (e.g. diarrhea).	Days	Urban and rural	MCC/MCA	MCC baseline & MCC/MCA follow-up	Years 0 and 5	MCC/MCA
Number of productive days lost due to malaria	2 & 3	Productive days of work or school lost by an urban household member per month, on average, in MCA cities because of malaria or having to attend to household members with malaria.	Days	None	MCC/MCA	MCC baseline & MCC/MCA follow-up	Years 0 and 5	MCC/MCA
Child mortality rate (Northern Mozambique)	2,3 & 4	Probability of child dying before its 5th birthday, defined as number of deaths among 1000 live births, in the past ten years..	Deaths	None	INE/MOH	Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) / Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)	Years 0 and 5	INE/MOH
Time to get to non-private water source	2,3 & 4	Number of minutes, on average, for a roundtrip to non-private water sources - standpipes in MCA cities - and public boreholes in rural areas	Minutes	Urban and rural	MCC/MCA	MCC baseline & MCC follow-up	Years 0 and 5	MCC/MCA

[22] These WSS indicators reflect expectations at Compact signing. WSS feasibility and design studies during early Compact implementation could recommend project designs that are different from those envisioned at Compact signing. This could result in modified indicators, baselines, and/or targets.

Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Indicators	Activity*	Definition	Unit of Measurement	Level of Disaggregation	Data Source	Method of Data Collection	Frequency	Responsible Entity
Outcome Level								
Water consumption	2,3 & 4	Typical household water consumption in target areas measured in liters per capita per day.	Liters per capita per day	Urban and rural	MCC/MCA	MCC baseline & MCC follow-up	Years 0 and 5	MCC/MCA
Percent of urban population with improved water sources	2 & 3	Percent of the urban population in the MCA cities with access to improved water sources, defined as access to private connections, standpipes, or boreholes	Percent	None	MCC/MCA	MCC baseline & MCC follow-up	Years 0 and 5	MCC/MCA
Percent of rural population with access to improved water sources	4	Percent of the rural population in the target districts with access to improved water sources, defined as access to private connection, standpipe, and public and private boreholes.	Percent	None	MCC/MCA	MCC baseline & MCC follow-up	Years 0 and 5	MCC/MCA
Percent of urban population with improved sanitation facilities	2 & 3	Percent of urban population in MCA cities with access to improved sanitation facilities, defined as access to networked sanitation, septic tanks, or an improved latrine.	Percent	None	MCC/MCA	MCC baseline & MCC follow-up	Years 0 and 5	MCC/MCA
Number of Households with access to Improved Water Supply	2 & 3	Number of households whose main source of drinking water is a private piped connection (into dwelling or yard), public tap/standpipe, tube-well / borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, or rainwater as a result of MCC investment(s).	Nr of HH	Urban and rural	MCC/MCA	MCC baseline & MCC follow-up	Years 0 and 5	MCC; MCA;FIPAG; DNA/AIAS/DAR

Number of households with access to Improved Sanitation.	2 & 3	Number of households who get access to and use an improved sanitation facility such as flush toilet to a piped sewer system, flush toilet to a septic tank, flush or pour flush toilet to a pit, composting toilet, ventilated improved pit latrine, or pit latrine with slab and cover as a result of MCC investment(s).	Nr of HH	None	MCC/MCA	MCC baseline & MCC follow-up	Years 0 and 5	MCC/MCA FIPAG; DNA/AIAS

Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Indicators	Activity*	Definition	Unit of Measurement	Level of Disaggregation	Data Source	Method of Data Collection	Frequency	Responsible Entity
Output Indicators								
Number of private household water connections in urban areas	2 & 3	Number of households in MCA cities with access to a private water connection (household or yard tap)	Water connections	None	FIPAG / AIAS	Administrative reports	Annual	Private delegated operator (via FIPAG / ADeM)
Number of standpipes in urban areas	2 & 3	Number of functioning standpipes in MCA cities	Standpipes	None	FIPAG / AIAS	Administrative reports	Annual	Private delegated operator (via FIPAG / ADeM)
Number of private household sanitation connections in urban areas	2 & 3	Number of households in 6 MCA cities with access to a private sanitation connection, septic tank, or improved latrine.	Sanitation connections	None	Municipality	Administrative reports	Annual	Municipal department of public works and housing
Number of Rural Water points constructed	4	Number of rural water points constructed and operational	Water points	None	Contractor Reports	Regular assessment of contractor and financial reports	Quarterly	MCA/DAR
Number of businesses connected to an improved water source	2 & 3	Number of formal businesses in MCA cities with water connection (piped system)	Businesses	None	FIPAG	Annual Reports	Annual	FIPAG (through a delegated private operator)
Persons Trained in Hygiene and Sanitary Best Practices	4	Number of persons who have completed training and have an understanding of hygiene and sanitary practices that block the fecal-oral transmission route	Persons	None	Contractor Reports	Quarterly Progress Report	Quarterly	MCA; DNA:DAU/DAR
Volume of Water Produced	2 & 3	Total volume of water produced **in MCA cities** for the service area measured in cubic meters, i.e. leaving treatment works operated by the Utility and purchased treated water, if any	Cubic meters per month	None	FIPAG; DNA/AIAS	Annual Reports	Annual	MCC; MCA;FIPAG; DNA/AIAS
Commercial Water Consumption	2 & 3	Commercial water consumed at the business unit **in MCA cities** measured in cubic meters per month	Cubic meters per month	None	FIPAG; DNA/AIAS	Annual Reports	Annual	FIPAG/AIAS

Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Indicators	Activity *	Definition	Unit of Measurement	Level of Disaggregation	Data Source	Method of Data Collection	Frequency	Responsible Entity
Process Indicators								
IEA signed with AIAS	1	Signed agreement entered into effect.	Signed agreement	None	Project reports	Quarterly Progress Reports	One time	DNA/DAU(AIAS)
Five Cities: Feasibility Study, Detailed Design and Supervision contract signed	3	Signed contract entered into effect.	Signed contract	None	Project reports	Quarterly Progress Reports	One time	DNA/DAU(AIAS)
Five Cities: Final Detailed Design submitted	3	Submitted report approved.	Deliverable submitted	None	Administrative Data	Quarterly Progress Reports	One time	DNA/DAU(AIAS)
Three Cities Sanitation: Feasibility Studies contract signed	2	Signed contract entered into effect.	Signed Contract	None	Project reports	Quarterly Progress Reports	One time	DNA/DAU(AIAS)
Three Cities Sanitation: Final Detailed Design submitted	2	Submitted report approved.	Deliverable submitted	None	Project reports	Quarterly Progress Reports	One time	DNA/DAU(AIAS)
Three Cities Water: Feasibility Studies contract signed	2	Signed contract entered into effect.	Signed Contract	None	Project reports	Quarterly Progress Reports	One time	DNA/DAU(AIAS)
Three Cities Water: Final Detailed Design submitted	2	Submitted report approved.	Deliverable submitted	None	Project reports	Quarterly Progress Reports	One time	DNA/DAU(AIAS)
Social Mobilization and Technical Assistance for Cabo Delgado and Nampula Rural Water Points Contract signed	4	Technical Assistance and Social Mobilisation activities started.	Deliverables submitted	None	Project reports	Quarterly Progress Reports	One time	DNA/DAR
Final Design Report 1 (150 Water points) submitted	4	Submitted report undergoing approval process.	Final Design I Report	None	Consultant Reports	Quarterly Progress Report	One time	DNA/DAR
Final Design Report 2 (250 Water points) submitted	4	Submitted report undergoing approval process.	Final Design II Report	None	Consultant Reports	Quarterly Progress Report	One time	DNA/DAR
Final Design Report II (200 Water points) submitted	4	Submitted report undergoing approval process.	Final Design III Report	None	Consultant Reports	Quarterly Progress Report	One time	DNA/DAR
Value of Feasibility and/or Detailed Design Contracts Signed for Water and Sanitation Systems	**2; 3**	Value of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for water and sanitation investments.	US Dollars	None	Contractor Reports & Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz

Amount of Feasibility and/or Detailed Design Contracts Disbursed for Water and Sanitation Systems	**2; 3**	Amount disbursed of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for water and sanitation systems.	US Dollars	None	Contractor Reports & Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Percent of Feasibility Studies contract disbursed for Water and Sanitation Systems	**2; 3**	The aggregate amount disbursed divided by all signed contracts for water and sanitation works Water and Sanitation Systems	Percent	None	Contractor Reports & Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Value of contract signed for construction of Water and Sanitation Systems	**2; 3**	Value of all signed contracts for construction of water and sanitation investments.	US Dollars	None	Contractor Reports & Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Amount of Construction Contracts Disbursed for Water and Sanitation Systems	**2; 3**	The amount disbursed in US$ of all contracts for construction of MCA water and sanitation investments	US Dollars	None	Contractor Reports & Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Percent of Construction Contract disbursed for Water and Sanitation Systems	**2; 3**	The aggregate amount disbursed divided by the value of signed contracts for construction of water and sanitation investments	Percent	None	Contractor Reports & Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Five Cities: Value of contract signed for Feasibility Study, Detailed Design and Supervision	**3**	Value of signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans for Five Cities	US Dollars	None	Contractor Reports & Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Five Cities: Amount Disbursed for Feasibility Study, Detailed Design and Supervision	**3**	The amount disbursed in US$ of contracts for Feasibility Study, Detailed Design and Supervision for Five Cities	US Dollars	None	Contractor Reports & Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Five Cities: Percent of Feasibility Study, Detailed Design and Supervision contract disbursed	**3**	The aggregate amount disbursed divided by the value of signed contracts to develop feasibility study, detailed design and supervision for five Cities	Percent	None	Contractor Reports & Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Five Cities: Value of Construction Contracts Signed	**3**	The value in US$ of all works contracts that MCA has signed with contractors for Five Cities	US Dollars	None	Contractor Reports & Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Five Cities: Amount Disbursed for Construction Contracts	**3**	The amount disbursed in US$ for Construction Contracts for Five Cities	US Dollars	None	Contractor Reports & Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Five Cities: Percent of Construction Contract disbursed	**3**	The aggregate amount disbursed divided by all signed contracts for water and sanitation works for Five Cities.	Percent	None	Contractor Reports & Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Three Cities Sanitation: Value of contract signed for Feasibility Studies	**2**	Value of signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement	US Dollars	None	Contractor Reports & Fiscal Agent /	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz

		action plans for Three Cities sanitation			MCA-Moz			
Three Cities Sanitation: Amount Disbursed for Feasibility Studies	**2**	The amount disbursed in US$ for Feasibility Studies for Three Cities Sanitation	US Dollars	None	Contractor Reports & Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Three Cities Sanitation: Percent of Feasibility Studies contract disbursed	**2**	The aggregate amount disbursed divided by the value of signed contract to develop feasibility study for three cities sanitation.	Percent	None	Contractor Reports & Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Three Cities Sanitation: Value of Construction Contracts Signed	**2**	The value in US$ of all works contracts that MCA has signed with contractors for Three Cities Sanitation.	US Dollars	None	Contractor Reports & Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Three Cities Sanitation: Amount Disbursed for Construction Contracts	**2**	The amount disbursed in US$ for Construction Contracts for Three Cities Sanitation	US Dollars	None	Contractor Reports & Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Three Cities Sanitation: Percent of Construction Contracts disbursed	**2**	The aggregate amount disbursed divided by all signed contracts for Three Cities sanitation works.	Percent	None	Contractor Reports & Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Three Cities Water: Value of contract signed for Feasibility Studies	**2**	Value of signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans for Three cities Water	US Dollars	None	Contractor Reports & Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Three Cities Water: Amount Disbursed for Feasibility Studies	**2**	The amount disbursed in US$ for Feasibility Studies for Three Cities Water	US Dollars	None	Contractor Reports & Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Three Cities Water: Percent disbursed of Feasibility Studies contracts signed	**2**	The aggregate amount disbursed divided by the value of signed contracts to develop feasibility study for three cities water.	Percent	None	Contractor Reports & Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Three Cities Water: Value of Construction Contracts Signed	**2**	The value in US$ of all works contracts that MCA has signed with contractors for Three Cities Water	US Dollars	None	Contractor Reports & Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Three Cities Water: Amount Disbursed for Construction Contracts	**2**	The amount disbursed in US$ for Construction Contracts for Three Cities Water	US Dollars	None	Contractor Reports & Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Three Cities Water: Percent of Construction Contracts disbursed	**2**	The aggregate amount disbursed divided by all signed contracts for Three Cities water works.	Percent	None	Contractor Reports & Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz

Nacala Dam: Value of contract signed for Feasibility Study, Environmental & Social Impact Assessment, Design and Supervision	**3**	Value of signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans for the Nacala dam	US Dollars	None	Contractor Reports & Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Nacala Dam: Amount Disbursed for Feasibility Study, Environmental & Social Impact Assessment, Design and Supervision	**3**	The amount disbursed in US$ of contracts for Feasibility Study, Environmental & Social Impact Assessment, Design and Supervision for Nacala Dam	US Dollars	None	Contractor Reports & Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Nacala Dam: Percent disbursed for Feasibility Study, Environmental & Social Impact Assessment, Design and Supervision	**3**	The aggregate amount disbursed divided by the value of signed contracts to develop Feasibility Study, Environmental & Social Impact Assessment, Design and Supervision for Nacala Dam	Percent	None	Contractor Reports & Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Nacala Dam: Value of Construction Contracts Signed	**3**	The value in US$ of all works contracts that MCA has signed with contractors for Nacala Dam	US Dollars	None	Contractor Reports & Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Nacala Dam: Amount Disbursed for Construction Contracts	**3**	The amount disbursed in US$ for Construction Contracts for Nacala Dam	US Dollars	None	Contractor Reports & Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Nacala Dam: Percent of Construction Contracts disbursed	**3**	The aggregate amount disbursed divided by all signed works contracts for Nacala Dam works.	Percent	None	Contractor Reports & Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Rural Water: Value of contract signed (Social-Technical and Works Supervision)	**4**	Value of contract signed Social-Technical and Works Supervision in Rural Water	US Dollars	None	Contractor Reports & Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Rural Water: Amount Disbursed for Social-Technical and Works Supervision	**4**	The amount disbursed in US$ for Social-Technical and Works Supervision for Rural Water	US Dollars	None	Contractor Reports & Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Rural Water: Percent disbursed (Social-Technical and Works Supervision)	**4**	The aggregate amount disbursed divided by the value of signed contract to develop Social-Technical and Works Supervision for Rural Water	Percent	None	Contractor Reports & Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Rural Water: Value of Construction Contracts Signed	**4**	The value in US$ of all works contracts that MCA has signed with contractors for Rural Water	US Dollars	None	Contractor Reports & Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Rural Water: Amount Disbursed for Construction Contracts	**4**	The amount disbursed in US$ for Construction Contracts for Rural Water	US Dollars	None	Contractor Reports & Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz

Rural Water: Percent of Construction Contract disbursed	**4**	The aggregate amount disbursed divided by all signed works contracts for Rural Water.	Percent	None	Contractor Reports & Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
*1. Technical assistance and capacity building to the water supply and sanitation project								
2. Rehabilitation / expansion of the water supply and sanitation systems in urban areas								
3. Rehabilitation / expansion of six municipal water, sanitation and drainage systems								
4. Construction of rural water points								

Project	Indicators	Indicator Type	Definition	Units	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Q1 - Q20
					Year 0	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Cumulative End of Compact Target
Water and Sanitation	Number of productive days lost due to diarrhea (and other water-borne diseases) (urban)	Objective	Productive days of work or school lost by a household member per incident on average in MCA cities because of water-borne diseases or having to attend to other household members with water-borne diseases (e.g. diarrhea).	Days	1.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1
Water and Sanitation	Number of productive days lost due to diarrhea (and other water-borne diseases) (rural)	Objective	Productive days of work or school lost by a household member per incident in rural target areas because of water-borne diseases or having to attend to other household members with water-borne diseases (e.g. diarrhea).	Days	1.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8	1.8
Water and Sanitation	Number of productive days lost due to malaria (urban)	Objective	Productive days of work or school lost by an urban household member per month on average in MCA cities because of malaria or having to attend to household members with malaria.	Days	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.6	3.6
Water and Sanitation	Child mortality rate (Northern Mozambique)	Objective	Probability of child dying before its 5th birthday, defined as number of deaths among 1000 live births, in the past ten years in four Northern Provinces.	Deaths	198	NA	NA	NA	NA	TBD	TBD
Water and Sanitation	Time to get to non-private water source (urban)	Objective	Average number of minutes for a roundtrip to a standpipe in MCA cities.	Minutes	36	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	17
Water and Sanitation	Time to get to non-private water source (rural)	Objective	Average number of minutes for a roundtrip to public borehole in rural areas.	Minutes	30	NA	NA	NA	NA	21	21

Project	Indicators	Indicator Type	Definition	Unit of Measurement	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Q1 - Q20
					Year 0	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Cumulative End of Compact Target
Water and Sanitation	Water consumption (urban)	Outcome	Typical household water consumption in MCA cities measured in liters per capita per day.	Liters per capita per day	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	24	24
Water and Sanitation	Water consumption (rural)	Outcome	Household water consumption in rural target areas measured in liters per capita per day.	Liters per capita per day	16	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	20
Water and Sanitation	Percent of urban population with improved water sources	Outcome	Percent of the urban population in the MCA cities with access to improved water sources, defined as access to private connections, standpipes, or boreholes.	Percent	45	NA	NA	NA	NA	62	62
Water and Sanitation	Percent of rural population with access to improved water sources	Outcome	Percent of the rural population in the target districts with access to improved water sources, defined as access to private connection, standpipe, and public and private boreholes.	Percent	31	NA	NA	NA	NA	33	33
Water and Sanitation	Percent of urban population with improved sanitation facilities	Outcome	Percent of urban population in MCA cities with access to improved sanitation facilities, defined as access to networked sanitation, septic tanks, or an improved latrine	Percent	38	NA	NA	NA	NA	TBD	TBD
Water and Sanitation	Number of Households with access to Improved Water Supply	Outcome	Number of households whose main source of drinking water is a private piped connection (into dwelling or yard), public tap/standpipe, tube-well / borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, or rainwater as a result of MCC investment(s).	Nr of HH	38,133	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD
Water and Sanitation	Number of households with access to Improved Sanitation.	Outcome	Number of households who get access to and use an improved sanitation facility such as flush toilet to a piped sewer system, flush toilet to a septic tank, flush or pour flush toilet to a pit, composting toilet, ventilated improved pit latrine, or pit latrine with slab and cover as a result of MCC investment(s).	Nr of HH	102,818	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD

Project	Indicators	Indicator Type	Definition	Units	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Q1 - Q20
					Year 0	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Cumulative End of Compact Target
Water and Sanitation	Number of private household water connections in urban areas	Output	Number of households in MCA cities with access to a private water connection (household or yard tap)	Water connections	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Water and Sanitation	Number of standpipes in urban areas	Output	Number of functioning standpipes in MCA cities	Standpipes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Water and Sanitation	Number of private household sanitation connections in urban areas	Output	Number of households in 6 MCA cities with access to a private sanitation connection, septic tank, or improved latrine	Sanitation connections	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Water and Sanitation	Number of Rural Water points constructed	Output	Number of rural water points constructed and operational	Water points	0	0	150	150	250	200	600
Water and Sanitation	Number of businesses connected to an improved water source (urban)	Output	Number of formal businesses in MCA cities with water connection (piped system)	Businesses	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Water and Sanitation	Persons Trained in Hygiene and Sanitary Best Practices	Output	Number of persons who have completed training and have an understanding of hygiene and sanitary practices that block the fecal-oral transmission route	Persons	0	0	1,800	3,000	2,400	0	7,200
Water and Sanitation	Volume of Water Produced	Output	Total volume of water produced **in MCA cities** for the service area measured in cubic meters, i.e. leaving treatment works operated by the Utility and purchased treated water, if any	Cubic meters per month	TBD	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Water and Sanitation	Commercial Water Consumption	Output	Commercial water consumed at the business unit **in MCA cities** measured in cubic meters per month	Cubic meters per month	TBD	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

Project	Indicators	Indicator Type	Definition	Units	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Q1 - Q20
					Year 0	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Cumulative End of Compact Target
Water and Sanitation	IEA signed with AIAS	Process	Signed agreement entered into effect.	Signed agreement	NA	1-Apr-2010	NA	NA	NA	NA	1-Apr-2010
Water and Sanitation	Five Cities: Feasibility Study, Detailed Design and Supervision contract signed	Process	Signed contract entered into effect.	Signed contract	NA	14-Aug-2009	NA	NA	NA	NA	14-Aug-2009
Water and Sanitation	Five Cities: Final Detailed Design submitted	Process	Submitted report approved.	Deliverable submitted	NA	NA	NA	8-Dec-2010	NA	NA	8-Dec-2010
Water and Sanitation	Three Cities Sanitation: Feasibility Studies contract signed	Process	Signed contract entered into effect.	Signed Contract	NA	30-Jul-2009	NA	NA	NA	NA	30-Jul-2009
Water and Sanitation	Three Cities Sanitation: Final Detailed Design submitted	Process	Submitted report approved.	Deliverable submitted	NA	NA	NA	19-Nov-2010	NA	NA	19-Nov-2010
Water and Sanitation	Three Cities Water: Feasibility Studies contract signed	Process	Signed contract entered into effect.	Signed Contract	NA	30-Jul-2009	NA	NA	NA	NA	30-Jul-2009
Water and Sanitation	Three Cities Water: Final Detailed Design submitted	Process	Submitted report approved.	Deliverable submitted	NA	NA	NA	17-Nov-2010	NA	NA	17-Nov-2010
Water and Sanitation	Social Mobilization and Technical Assistance for Cabo Delgado and Nampula Rural Water Points Contract signed	Process	Technical Assistance and Social Mobilisation activities started.	Deliverables submitted	NA	2-Jun-09	NA	NA	NA	NA	2-Jun-09
Water and Sanitation	Final Design Report 1 (150 Water points) submitted	Process	Submitted report undergoing approval process.	Final Design I Report	NA	19-Mar-2010	NA	NA	NA	NA	19-Mar-2010
Water and Sanitation	Final Design Report II (250 Water points) submitted	Process	Submitted report undergoing approval process.	Final Design II Report	NA	NA	NA	NA	6-Mar-2012	NA	6-Mar-2012

Water and Sanitation	Final Design Report III (200 Water points) submitted	Process	Submitted report undergoing approval process.	Final Design III Report	NA	NA	NA	NA	6-Mar-2012	N/A	6-Mar-2012
Water and Sanitation	Value of Feasibility and/or Detailed Design Contracts Signed for Water and Sanitation Systems	Process	Value of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for water and sanitation investments.	US Dollars	0	N/A	31,417,554	N/A	N/A	N/A	31,417,554
Water and Sanitation	Amount of Feasibility and/or Detailed Design Contracts Disbursed for Water and Sanitation Systems	Process	Amount disbursed of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for water and sanitation systems.	US Dollars	0	1,007,964	8,418,298	14,468,654	19,831,582	21,399,496	21,399,496
Water and Sanitation	Percent of Feasibility Studies contract disbursed for Water and Sanitation Systems	Process	The aggregate amount disbursed divided by all signed contracts for water and sanitation works Water and Sanitation Systems	Percent	0	N/A	39%	68%	93%	100%	100%
Water and Sanitation	Value of contract signed for construction of Water and Sanitation Systems	Process	Value of all signed contracts for construction of water and sanitation investments.	US Dollars	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	154,036,003
Water and Sanitation	Amount of Construction Contracts Disbursed for Water and Sanitation Systems	Process	The amount disbursed in US$ of all contracts for construction of MCA water and sanitation investments	US Dollars	0	N/A	408,518	57,344,631	138,410,876	154,036,003	154,036,003
Water and Sanitation	Percent of Construction Contract disbursed for Water and Sanitation Systems	Process	The aggregate amount disbursed divided by the value of signed contracts for construction of water and sanitation investments	Percent	0	N/A	0.3%	37%	90%	100%	100%
Water and Sanitation	Five Cities: Value of contract signed for Feasibility Study, Detailed Design and Supervision	Process	Value of signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans for Five Cities	US Dollars	0	8,899,838	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,899,838
Water and Sanitation	Five Cities: Amount Disbursed for Feasibility Study, Detailed Design and Supervision	Process	The amount disbursed in US$ of contracts for Feasibility Study, Detailed Design and Supervision for Five Cities	US Dollars	0	N/A	1,619,379	3,468,514	4,406,881	4,931,262	4,931,262
Water and Sanitation	Five Cities: Percent of Feasibility Study, Detailed Design and Supervision contract disbursed	Process	The aggregate amount disbursed divided by the value of signed contracts to develop feasibility study, detailed design and supervision for five Cities	Percent	0	N/A	33%	70%	89%	100%	100%

Water and Sanitation	Five Cities: Value of Construction Contracts Signed	Process	The value in US$ of all works contracts that MCA has signed with contractors for Five Cities	US Dollars	0	N/A	N/A	66,923,505	N/A	N/A	66,923,505
Water and Sanitation	Five Cities: Amount Disbursed for Construction Contracts	Process	The amount disbursed in US$ for Construction Contracts for Five Cities	US Dollars	0	N/A	N/A	21,564,240	57,696,591	66,923,505	66,923,505
Water and Sanitation	Five Cities: Percent of Construction Contract disbursed	Process	The aggregate amount disbursed divided by all signed contracts for water and sanitation works for Five Cities.	Percent	0	N/A	TBD	32%	86%	100%	100%
Water and Sanitation	Three Cities Sanitation: Value of contract signed for Feasibility Studies	Process	Value of signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans for Three Cities sanitation	US Dollars	8,178,038	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,178,038
Water and Sanitation	Three Cities Sanitation: Amount Disbursed for Feasibility Studies	Process	The amount disbursed in US$ for Feasibility Studies for Three Cities Sanitation	US Dollars	0	N/A	1,904,000	4,057,667	5,681,200	5,880,000	5,880,000
Water and Sanitation	Three Cities Sanitation: Percent of Feasibility Studies contract disbursed	Process	The aggregate amount disbursed divided by the value of signed contract to develop feasibility study for three cities sanitation.	Percent	0	N/A	32%	69%	97%	100%	100%
Water and Sanitation	Three Cities Sanitation: Value of Construction Contracts Signed	Process	The value in US$ of all works contracts that MCA has signed with contractors for Three Cities Sanitation.	US Dollars	0	N/A	N/A	45,485,482	N/A	N/A	45,485,482
Water and Sanitation	Three Cities Sanitation: Amount Disbursed for Construction Contracts	Process	The amount disbursed in US$ for Construction Contracts for Three Cities Sanitation	US Dollars	0	N/A	N/A	17,434,463	43,211,208	45,485,482	45,485,482
Water and Sanitation	Three Cities Sanitation: Percent of Construction Contracts disbursed	Process	The aggregate amount disbursed divided by all signed contracts for Three Cities sanitation works.	Percent	0	N/A	N/A	38%	95%	100%	100%
Water and Sanitation	Three Cities Water: Value of contract signed for Feasibility Studies	Process	Value of signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans for Three cities Water	US Dollars	0	8,205,100	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,205,100
Water and Sanitation	Three Cities Water: Amount Disbursed for Feasibility Studies	Process	The amount disbursed in US$ for Feasibility Studies for Three Cities Water	US Dollars	0	104,148	1,323,738	2,599,549	3,450,090	3,571,596	3,571,596
Water and Sanitation	Three Cities Water: Percent disbursed of Feasibility Studies contracts signed	Process	The aggregate amount disbursed divided by the value of signed contracts to develop feasibility study for	Percent	0	3%	37	73	97	100%	100%

			three cities water.								
Water and Sanitation	Three Cities Water: Value of Construction Contracts Signed	Process	The value in US$ of all works contracts that MCA has signed with contractors for Three Cities Water	US Dollars	0	N/A	N/A	28,179,403	N/A	N/A	28,179,403
Water and Sanitation	Three Cities Water: Amount Disbursed for Construction Contracts	Process	The amount disbursed in US$ for Construction Contracts for Three Cities Water	US Dollars	0	N/A	0	13,823,655	26,770,433	28,179,403	28,179,403
Water and Sanitation	Three Cities Water: Percent of Construction Contracts disbursed	Process	The aggregate amount disbursed divided by all signed contracts for Three Cities water works.	Percent	0	N/A	0%	49%	95%	100%	100%
Water and Sanitation	Nacala Dam: Value of contract signed for Feasibility Study, Environmental & Social Impact Assessment, Design and Supervision	Process	Value of signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans for the Nacala dam	US Dollars	0	3,023,350	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,023,350
Water and Sanitation	Nacala Dam: Amount Disbursed for Feasibility Study, Environmental & Social Impact Assessment, Design and Supervision	Process	The amount disbursed in US$ of contracts for Feasibility Study, Environmental & Social Impact Assessment, Design and Supervision for Nacala Dam	US Dollars	0	471,689	1,482,452	1,822,068	2,404,267	2,695,367	2,695,367
Water and Sanitation	Nacala Dam: Percent disbursed for Feasibility Study, Environmental & Social Impact Assessment, Design and Supervision	Process	The aggregate amount disbursed divided by the value of signed contracts to develop Feasibility Study, Environmental & Social Impact Assessment, Design and Supervision for Nacala Dam	Percent	0	17%	55%	68%	89%	100%	100%
Water and Sanitation	Nacala Dam: Value of Construction Contracts Signed	Process	The value in US$ of all works contracts that MCA has signed with contractors for Nacala Dam	US Dollars	0	N/A	N/A	8,778,839	N/A	N/A	8,778,839
Water and Sanitation	Nacala Dam: Amount Disbursed for Construction Contracts	Process	The amount disbursed in US$ for Construction Contracts for Nacala Dam	US Dollars	0	N/A	N/A	3,218,908	8,339,897	8,778,839	8,778,839
Water and Sanitation	Nacala Dam: Percent of Construction Contract disbursed	Process	The aggregate amount disbursed divided by all signed works contracts for Nacala Dam works.	Percent	0	N/A	N/A	37%	95%	100%	100%
Water and Sanitation	Rural Water: Value of contract signed (Social-Technical and Works Supervision)	Process	Value of contract signed Social-Technical and Works Supervision in Rural Water	US Dollars	0	3,111,228	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,111,228

Water and Sanitation	Rural Water: Amount Disbursed for Social-Technical and Works Supervision	Process	The amount disbursed in US$ for Social-Technical and Works Supervision for Rural Water	US Dollars	0	432,127	2,088,730	2,520,857	3,889,144	4,321,271	4,321,271
Water and Sanitation	Rural Water: Percent disbursed (Social-Technical and Works Supervision)	Process	The aggregate amount disbursed divided by the value of signed contract to develop Social-Technical and Works Supervision for Rural Water	Percent	0	10%	48%	58%	90%	100	100%
Water and Sanitation	Rural Water: Value of Construction Contracts Signed	Process	The value in US$ of all works contracts that MCA has signed with contractors for Rural Water	US Dollars	0	N/A	4,668,773	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,668,773
Water and Sanitation	Rural Water: Amount Disbursed for Construction Contracts	Process	The amount disbursed in US$ for Construction Contracts for Rural Water	US Dollars	0	N/A	408,518	1,303,366	2,392,746	4,668,773	4,668,773
Water and Sanitation	Rural Water: Percent of Construction Contract disbursed	Process	The aggregate amount disbursed divided by all signed works contracts for Rural Water.	Percent	0	N/A	9%	28%	51%	100%	100%

Roads Rehabilitation Project								
Indicators	**Activity**	**Definition**	**Unit of Measurement**	**Level of Disaggregation**	**Data Source**	**Method of Data Collection**	**Frequency**	**Responsible Entity**
Outcome Indicators								
Change in International Roughness Index (IRI)	Road Rehabilitation	Measurement of pavement roughness on targeted roads	IRI units	Target road segments	Contractor / ANE	Vehicle surveys	Yrs 0 & 5	MCA-ANE contractor
Total time savings (Millions of dollars)	Road Rehabilitation	Value of time saved due to shorter trip times and increased speed on upgraded roads	Millions of US Dollars, 2009 values	None	Contractor / ANE	Vehicle surveys	Years 1 and 5	MCA-ANE Contractor / ANE economic evaluation unit
Average annual daily traffic volume	Road Rehabilitation	Number of vehicles by type on the target upgraded roads	Number of vehicles	Target road segments / Vehicle type	Contractor / ANE	Traffic count surveys	Annually	MCA-ANE Contractor / ANE economic evaluation unit
Output Indicators								
Kilometers of road rehabilitated	Road Rehabilitation	Total number of kilometers of road rehabilitated	km	None	Supervising Engineers	Supervising engineers reports	Quarterly	MCA / ANE
Process Indicators								
Kilometers of road under design	Road Rehabilitation	Kilometers of roads that have been fully designed	km	None	FS/D/CS Engineers	MCA contractual agreements and engineers reports	Quarterly	MCA / ANE / Contractor
Kilometers of roads under works contract	Road Rehabilitation	Kilometers of roads that have been officially contracted under a construction works contract.	km	None	Construction engineers	MCA contractual agreements and engineers reports	Quarterly	MCA / ANE / Contractor
Namialo-Rio Lúrio-Metoro Road: Feasibility/ESA Studies, Design, Supervision, & Construction Contract Signed	Road Rehabilitation	Signed Contract entered into effect	Contract	None	Project Reports	MCA Management Report	One time	MCA-Moz
Rio Ligonha-Nampula Road segment: Feasibility / ESA Studies, Design, Supervision, & Construction Contract Signed	Road Rehabilitation	Signed Contract entered into effect	Contract	None	Project Reports	MCA Management Report	One time	MCA-Moz
Chimuara - Nicoadala Road: Feasibility/ ESA Studies, Design, Supervision, & Construction Contract Signed	Road Rehabilitation	Signed Contract entered into effect	Contract	None	Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	One time	MCA-Moz

Value of signed contracts for feasibility, design, supervision and program management contracts for road rehabilitation	Road Rehabilitation	The value of all contracts that MCA has signed with contractors to develop feasibility and/or design studies for systems of roads.	US Dollars	None	Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Amount of Roads Feasibility, Design, Supervision and Program Management Contracts Disbursed	Road Rehabilitation	The amount in US$ of all contracts that MCA has disbursed with contractors for Road Rehabilitation	US Dollars	None	Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Percent of Feasibility, Design, Supervision and Program Management Studies disbursed for Roads contracts	Road Rehabilitation	The aggregate amount disbursed divided by all signed contracts for roads	Percent	None	Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Namialo-Rio Lúrio-Metoro Road: Value of feasibility/ESA Studies, Design, Supervision, & Construction Contract Signed	Road Rehabilitation	The value of all contract that MCA has signed with contractors to develop feasibility and/or design studies Namialo-Rio Lúrio-Metoro Road.	US Dollars	None	Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Namialo-Rio Lúrio-Metoro Road: Amount of feasibility/ESA Studies, Design, Supervision, & Construction Contract disbursed	Road Rehabilitation	The amount disbursed in US$ for Feasibility Studies for Namialo-Rio Lúrio-Metoro Road	US Dollars	None	Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Namialo - Rio Lúrio - Metoro Road: Percent of feasibility, design, & supervision contract disbursed	Road Rehabilitation	Cumulative amount of contracted Namialo-Rio Lúrio-Metoro road's feasibility, design, & supervision (FDS) works paid to implementer divided by total value of Namialo-Rio Lúrio-Metoro road's FDS contract signed.	%	None	FS/D/CS Engineers	MCA contractual agreements and engineers reports	Quarterly	MCA / ANE / Contractor
Rio Ligonha-Nampula Road: Value of feasibility / ESA Studies, Design, Supervision, & Construction Contract Signed	Road Rehabilitation	The value of all contract that MCA has signed with contractors to develop feasibility and/or design studies Rio Ligonha-Nampula Road.	US Dollars	None	Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Rio Ligonha-Nampula Road: Amount of feasibility/ESA Studies, Design, Supervision, & Construction Contract disbursed	Road Rehabilitation	The amount disbursed in US$ for Feasibility Studies for Rio Ligonha-Nampula Road	US Dollars	None	Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz

Rio Ligonha-Nampula Road: Percent of feasibility, design, & supervision contract disbursed	Road Rehabilitation	Cumulative amount of contracted Rio Ligonha-Nampula road's feasibility, design, and supervision (FDS) works paid to implementer divided by total value of Rio Ligonha-Nampula road's FDS contract signed.	%	None	FS/D/CS Engineers	MCA contractual agreements and engineers reports	Quarterly	MCA / ANE / Contractor
Chimuara - Nicoadala Road: Value of feasibility/ ESA Studies, Design, Supervision, & Construction Contract Signed	Road Rehabilitation	The value of all contract that MCA has signed with contractors to develop feasibility and/or design studies Chimuara - Nicoadala Road.	US Dollars	None	Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Chimuara - Nicoadala Road: Amount of feasibility/ESA Studies, Design, Supervision, & Construction Contract disbursed	Road Rehabilitation	The amount disbursed in US$ for Feasibility Studies for Chimuara - Nicoadala Road	US Dollars	None	Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Chimuara-Nicoadala Road: Percent of feasibility, design, & supervision contract disbursed	Road Rehabilitation	Cumulative amount of contracted Chimuara-Nicoadala road's feasibility, design, & supervision (FDS) works paid to implementer divided by total value of Chimuara-Nicoadala road's FDS contract signed.	%	None	FS/D/CS Engineers	MCA contractual agreements and engineers reports	Quarterly	MCA / ANE / Contractor
Value of signed contracts for road works	Road Rehabilitation	The value in US$ of all contracts that MCA has signed with contractors for construction of new or rehabilitated roads.	US Dollars	None	Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Amount of Roads Works Contracts Disbursed	Road Rehabilitation	The amount in US$ of all contracts that MCA has disbursed with contractors for Road Rehabilitation	US Dollars	None	Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Percent of Roads Works Contracts disbursed	Road Rehabilitation	The aggregate amount disbursed divided by all signed contracts of Roads Works	Percent	None	Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Namialo - Rio Lúrio Road: Value of signed contract for road works	Road Rehabilitation	The value in US$ of all contracts that MCA has signed with contractors for rehabilitation of Namialo - Rio Lurio Road	US Dollars	None	Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Namialo - Rio Lúrio Road: Amount Disbursed for Construction Contracts	Road Rehabilitation	The amount disbursed in US$ for Construction Contracts for Namialo - Rio Lúrio Road	US Dollars	None	Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz

Roads Rehabilitation Project								
Indicators	**Activity**	**Definition**	**Unit of Measurement**	**Level of Disaggregation**	**Data Source**	**Method of Data Collection**	**Frequency**	**Responsible Entity**

Process Indicators								
Namialo - Rio Lúrio Road: Percent of construction contract disbursed	Road Rehabilitation	Cumulative amount of contracted Namialo-Rio Lúrio road's construction works paid to implementer divided by total value of Namialo-Rio Lúrio road's construction contract signed.	Percent	None	Construction engineers	MCA contractual agreements and engineers reports	Quarterly	MCA / ANE / Contractor
Rio Lúrio - Metoro Road: Value of signed contract for road works	Road Rehabilitation	The value in US$ of all contracts that MCA has signed with contractors for rehabilitation of Rio Lúrio - Metoro Road	US Dollars	None	Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Rio Lúrio - Metoro Road: Amount Disbursed for Construction Contracts	Road Rehabilitation	The amount disbursed in US$ for Construction Contracts for Rio Lúrio - Metoro Road	US Dollars	None	Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Rio Lúrio - Metoro Road: Percent of construction contract disbursed	Road Rehabilitation	Cumulative amount of contracted Rio Lúrio-Metoro road's construction works paid to implementer divided by total value of Rio Lúrio-Metoro road's construction contract signed.	Percent	None	Construction engineers	MCA contractual agreements and engineers reports	Quarterly	MCA / ANE / Contractor
Rio Ligonha - Nampula Road: Value of signed contract for road works	Road Rehabilitation	The value in US$ of all contracts that MCA has signed with contractors for rehabilitation of Rio Ligonha - Nampula Road	US Dollars	None	Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Rio Ligonha - Nampula Road: Amount Disbursed for Construction Contracts	Road Rehabilitation	The amount disbursed in US$ for Construction Contracts for Rio Ligonha - Nampula Road	US Dollars	None	Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Rio Ligonha - Nampula Road: Percent of construction contract disbursed	Road Rehabilitation	Cumulative amount of contracted Rio Ligonha-Nampula road's construction works paid to implementer divided by total value of Rio Ligonha-Nampula road's construction contract signed.	Percent	None	Construction engineers	MCA contractual agreements and engineers reports	Quarterly	MCA / ANE / Contractor
Chimuara-Nicoadala Road: Value of signed contract for works	Road Rehabilitation	The value in US$ of all contracts that MCA has signed with contractors for rehabilitation of Chimuara-Nicoadala Road	US Dollars	None	Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Chimuara-Nicoadala Road: Amount Disbursed for Construction Contracts	Road Rehabilitation	The amount disbursed in US$ for Construction Contracts for Chimuara-Nicoadala Road	US Dollars	None	Fiscal Agent / MCA-Moz	MCA Management Report	Quarterly	MCA-Moz
Chimuara-Nicoadala Road: Percent of construction contract disbursed	Road Rehabilitation	Cumulative amount of contracted Chimuara-Nicoadala road's construction works paid to implementer divided by total value of Chimuara-Nicoadala road's construction contract signed.	Percent	None	Construction engineers	MCA contractual agreements and engineers reports	Quarterly	MCA / ANE / Contractor

Project	Indicators	Indicator Type	Definition	Units	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Q1 - Q20
					Year 0	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Cumulative End of Compact Target
Roads Project	Namialo-Rio Lúrio Road: Change in International Roughness Index (IRI)	Outcome	Measurement of pavement roughness on Namialo-Rio Lúrio Road	IRI units	8.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.5	3.5
Roads Project	Rio Lúrio-Metoro Road: Change in International Roughness Index (IRI)	Outcome	Measurement of pavement roughness on Rio Lúrio-Metoro Road	IRI units	4.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.5	3.5
Roads Project	Rio-Ligonha-Nampula Road: Change in International Roughness Index (IRI)	Outcome	Measurement of pavement roughness on Rio-Ligonha-Nampula Road	IRI units	8.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.5	3.5
Roads Project	Chimuara-Nicoadala Road: Change in International Roughness Index (IRI)	Outcome	Measurement of pavement roughness on Chimuara-Nicoadala Road	IRI units	4.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.5	3.5
Roads Project	Total time savings (Millions of dollars)	Outcome	Value of time saved due to shorter trip times and increased speed on upgraded roads	Millions of US Dollars, 2009 values	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	TBD	TBD
Roads Project	Namialo-Rio Lúrio Road: Average annual daily traffic volume	Outcome	Number of vehicles by type on the Namialo-Rio Lúrio road	Number of vehicles	622	NA	NA	653	686	720	720
Roads Project	Rio Lúrio-Metoro Road: Average annual daily traffic volume	Outcome	Number of vehicles by type on the Rio Lúrio-Metoro road	Number of vehicles	520	NA	NA	546	573	641	641
Roads Project	Rio-Ligonha-Nampula Road: Average annual daily traffic volume	Outcome	Number of vehicles by type on the Rio Ligonha-Nampula road	Number of vehicles	4,598	NA	NA	4,874	5,167	5,477	5,477
Roads Project	Chimuara-Nicoadala: Average annual daily traffic volume	Outcome	Number of vehicles by type on the Chimuara-Nicoadala road	Number of vehicles	451	NA	NA	477	504	587	587
Roads Project	Kilometers of road rehabilitated	Output	Total number of kilometers of road rehabilitated	km	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	491	491

Project	Indicators	Indicator Type	Definition	Units	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Q1 - Q20
					Year 0	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Cumulative End of Compact Target
Roads Project	Kilometers of road under design	Process	Kilometers of roads that have been fully designed	Kms	0	N/A	491	N/A	N/A	491	491
Roads Project	Kilometers of roads under works contract	Process	Kilometers of roads that have been officially contracted under a construction works contract.	Kms	0	N/A	N/A	491	491	491	491
Roads Project	Namialo-Rio Lúrio-Metoro Road: Feasibility/ESA Studies, Design, Supervision, & Construction Contract Signed	Process	Signed contract entered into effect	Contract	NA	9-Jul-2009	NA	NA	NA	NA	9-Jul-2009
Roads Project	Rio Ligonha-Nampula Road segment: Feasibility / ESA Studies, Design, Supervision, & Construction Contract Signed	Process	Signed contract entered into effect	Contract	NA	28-Aug-2009	NA	NA	NA	NA	28-Aug-2009
Roads Project	Chimuara - Nicoadala Road: Feasibility/ ESA Studies, Design, Supervision, & Construction Contract Signed	Process	Signed contract entered into effect	Contract	NA	10-Jul-2009	NA	NA	NA	NA	10-Jul-2009
Roads Project	Value of signed contracts for feasibility, design, supervision and program management contracts for road rehabilitation	Process	The value of all contracts that MCA has signed with contractors to develop feasibility and/or design studies for systems of roads.	US Dollars	0	22,150,916	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	22,150,916
Roads Project	Amount of Roads Feasibility, Design, Supervision and Program Management Contracts Disbursed	Process	The amount in US$ of all contracts that MCA has disbursed with contractors for Road Rehabilitation	US Dollars	0	208,050	6,300,000	8,070,745	11,138,706	13,358,739	13,358,739

Roads Project	Percent of Feasibility, Design, Supervision and Program Management Studies disbursed for Roads contracts	Process	The aggregate amount disbursed divided by all signed contracts for roads	Percent	0	3%	47%	60%	83%	100%	100
Roads Project	Namialo-Rio Lúrio-Metoro Road: Value of feasibility/ESA Studies, Design, Supervision, & Construction Contract Signed	Process	The value of all contract that MCA has signed with contractors to develop feasibility and/or design studies Namialo-Rio Lúrio-Metoro Road.	US Dollars	0	9,979,833	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9,979,833
Roads Project	Namialo-Rio Lúrio-Metoro Road: Amount of feasibility/ESA Studies, Design, Supervision, & Construction Contract disbursed	Process	The amount disbursed in US$ for Feasibility Studies for Namialo-Rio Lúrio-Metoro Road	US Dollars	0	108,000	2,140,000	2,771,350	3,989,350	5,290,000	5,290,000
Roads Project	Namialo - Rio Lúrio Road - Metoro: Percent of feasibility, design, & supervision contract disbursed	Process	Cumulative amount of contracted Namialo-Rio Lúrio-Metoro road's feasibility, design, & supervision (FDS) works paid to implementer divided by total value of Namialo-Rio Lúrio-Metoro road's FDS contract signed.	%	0	5%	40%	52%	75%	100%	100
Roads Project	Rio Ligonha-Nampula Road: Value of feasibility / ESA Studies, Design, Supervision, & Construction Contract Signed	Process	The value of all contract that MCA has signed with contractors to develop feasibility and/or design studies Rio Ligonha-Nampula Road.	US Dollars	0	5,380,470	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,380,470
Roads Project	Rio Ligonha-Nampula Road: Amount of feasibility/ESA Studies, Design, Supervision, & Construction Contract disbursed	Process	The amount disbursed in US$ for Feasibility Studies for Rio Ligonha-Nampula Road	US Dollars	0	N/A	2,012,799.5	2,553,924.7	3,496,166.1	4,225,239	4,225,239

Roads Project	Rio Ligonha-Nampula: Percent of feasibility, design, & supervision contract disbursed	Process	Cumulative amount of contracted Rio Ligonha-Nampula road's feasibility, design, and supervision (FDS) works paid to implementer divided by total value of Rio Ligonha-Nampula road's FDS contract signed.	%	0	N/A	48%	60%	83%	100%	100
Roads Project	Chimuara - Nicoadala Road: Value of feasibility/ ESA Studies, Design, Supervision, & Construction Contract Signed	Process	The value of all contract that MCA has signed with contractors to develop feasibility and/or design studies Chimuara - Nicoadala Road.	US Dollars	0	6,790,613	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,790,613
Roads Project	Chimuara - Nicoadala Road: Amount of feasibility/ESA Studies, Design, Supervision, & Construction Contract disbursed	Process	The amount disbursed in US$ for Feasibility Studies for Chimuara - Nicoadala Road	US Dollars	0	100,050	2,147,200	2,745,470	3,653,190	3,843,500	3,843,500
Roads Project	Chimuara-Nicoadala: Percent of feasibility, design, & supervision contract disbursed	Process	Cumulative amount of contracted Chimuara-Nicoadala road's feasibility, design, & supervision (FDS) works paid to implementer divided by total value of Chimuara-Nicoadala road's FDS contract signed.	%	0	5%	56%	71%	95%	100%	100
Roads Project	Value of signed contracts for road works	Process	The value in US$ of all contracts that MCA has signed with contractors for construction of new or rehabilitated roads.	US Dollars	0	NA	N/A	154,162,314	N/A	N/A	154,162,314
Roads Project	Amount of Roads Works Contracts Disbursed	Process	The amount in US$ of all contracts that MCA has disbursed with contractors for Road Rehabilitation	US Dollars	0	NA	N/A	49,192,720	108,156,499	154,162,314	154,162,314
Roads Project	Percent of Roads Works Contracts disbursed	Process	The aggregate amount disbursed divided by all signed contracts of Roads Works	Percent	0	NA	N/A	32%	70%	100%	100

Roads Project	Namialo - Rio Lúrio Road: Value of signed contract for road works	Process	The value in US$ of all contracts that MCA has signed with contractors for rehabilitation of Namialo - Rio Lurio Road	US Dollars	0	NA	N/A	45,109,120	N/A	N/A	45,109,120
Roads Project	Namialo - Rio Lúrio Road: Amount Disbursed for Construction Contracts	Process	The amount disbursed in US$ for Construction Contracts for Namialo - Rio Lúrio Road	US Dollars	0	NA	N/A	12,723,883	28,652,069	45,109,120	45,109,120
Roads Project	Namialo - Rio Lúrio: Percent of Road construction contract disbursed	Process	Cumulative amount of contracted Namialo-Rio Lúrio road's construction works paid to implementer divided by total value of Namialo-Rio Lúrio road's construction contract signed.	%	0	N/A	NA	28%	64%	100%	100
Roads Project	Rio Lúrio - Metoro Road: Value of signed contract for road works	Process	The value in US$ of all contracts that MCA has signed with contractors for rehabilitation of Rio Lúrio - Metoro Road	US Dollars	0	NA	N/A	22,949,970	N/A	N/A	22,949,970
Roads Project	Rio Lúrio - Metoro Road: Amount Disbursed for Construction Contracts	Process	The amount disbursed in US$ for Construction Contracts for Rio Lúrio - Metoro Road	US Dollars	0	NA	N/A	9,147,402	18,681,183	22,949,970	22,949,970
Roads Project	Rio Lúrio – Metoro: Percent of Road construction contract disbursed	Process	Cumulative amount of contracted Rio Lúrio-Metoro road's construction works paid to implementer divided by total value of Rio Lúrio-Metoro road's construction contract signed.	%	0	N/A	NA	40%	81%	100%	100
Roads Project	Rio Ligonha - Nampula Road: Value of signed contract for road works	Process	The value in US$ of all contracts that MCA has signed with contractors for rehabilitation of Rio Ligonha - Nampula Road	US Dollars	0	NA	N/A	32,626,739	N/A	N/A	32,626,739
Roads Project	Rio Ligonha - Nampula Road: Amount Disbursed for Construction Contracts	Process	The amount disbursed in US$ for Construction Contracts for Rio Ligonha - Nampula Road	US Dollars	0	NA	N/A	10,823,791	24,081,640	32,626,739	32,626,739

Roads Project	Rio Ligonha - Nampula Road: Percent of construction contract disbursed	Process	Cumulative amount of contracted Rio Ligonha-Nampula road's construction works paid to implementer divided by total value of Rio Ligonha-Nampula road's construction contract signed.	%	0	NA	N/A	33%	74%	100%	100
Roads Project	Chimuara-Nicoadala Road: Value of signed contract for works	Process	The value in US$ of all contracts that MCA has signed with contractors for rehabilitation of Chimuara-Nicoadala Road	US Dollars	0	NA	N/A	53,476,485	N/A	N/A	53,476,485
Roads Project	Chimuara-Nicoadala Road: Amount Disbursed for Construction Contracts	Process	The amount disbursed in US$ for Construction Contracts for Chimuara-Nicoadala Road	US Dollars	0	NA	N/A	16,497,644	36,741,607	53,476,485	53,476,485
Roads Project	Chimuara-Nicoadala Road: Percent of construction contract disbursed	Process	Cumulative amount of contracted Chimuara-Nicoadala road's construction works paid to implementer divided by total value of Chimuara-Nicoadala road's construction contract signed.	%	0	NA	N/A	31%	69%	100%	100

Land Tenure Services Project

Indicators	Activity*	Definition	Unit of Measurement	Level of Disaggregation	Data Source	Method of Data Collection	Frequency	Responsible Entity
Objective Indicators								
Rural land-holder value	1, 2, & 3	Value of investments in irrigation and infrastructure on typical rural plot in past two years	Meticais, 2009 values	None	MINAG-DE/MSU	Baseline and Follow-up Surveys / Impact Evaluation Surveys	Years 1,2,&5	MINAG-DE/MSU
Urban parcelholder land value	1, 2, & 3	Average parcel value defined as monthly rent paid on a 500m2 plot of urban/peri-urban land	Meticais, 2009 values	None	MINAG-DE/MSU	Baseline and Follow-up Surveys / Impact Evaluation Surveys	Years 1,2,&5	MINAG-DE/MSU
Cost to commercial firms to access land	1, 2, & 3	Monetary cost of formally registered commercial firms accessing land in major urban areas	US Dollars, 2009 values	None	DNTF Data Set	Administrative data	Years 1 & 5	DNTF
Number of partnerships between communities and investors	1, 2, & 3	Number of partnerships between private investors and communities	Community Partnerships	None	Community Land Fund Manager Reports	Administrative data	Annual	Community Land Fund Manager
Outcome Indicators								
Time to get land usage rights (DUAT)	1 & 2	Average number of administrative days required to obtain land usage rights (DUAT) certificate from day of filing to award of certificate	Days	rural land-holders and urban parcelholders	DNTF Data Set	Baseline and Follow-up Surveys / Impact Evaluation Surveys	Years 1,2,&5	DNTF Data Set
Cost to get land usage rights (DUAT)	1 & 2	Amount of money required to obtain land usage rights (DUAT) certificate	Meticais, 2009 values	rural land-holders and urban parcelholders	MINAG-DE/MSU	Baseline and Follow-up Surveys / Impact Evaluation Surveys	Years 1,2,&5	MINAG-DE/MSU
Efficient, free and secure land transfers	1, 2, & 3	Land transfers formally tracked and registered.	Transfers	None	Administrative data from Northern Cadastral Offices and Real Property Registers	Quarterly Reports	Quarterly	DNTF

Land Tenure Services Project

Indicators	Activity*	Definition	Unit of Measurement	Level of Disaggregation	Data Source	Method of Data Collection	Frequency	Responsible Entity
Output Indicators								
Total number of officials and residents reached with land strategy and policy awareness and outreach messages	1	Number of people that subscribe to the DNTF newsletter and attend seminars/workshops on land tenure policy and activities.	Persons	None	General Service Provider	Quarterly Reports	Quarterly	DNTF
Number of buildings rehabilitated or built	2	Number of land administration and related buildings rehabilitated or built.	Buildings	None	Contractor	Quarterly Reports	Quarterly	DNTF / INFATEC / CENACARTA
Total value of procured equipment and materials	2	Value of LIMS system (equipment and software), technical equipment for land offices (province, district, & municipal), INFATEC equipment and books, and geodata for CENACARTA	US Dollars	None	Procurement and Fiscal Agent	Quarterly Reports and invoices	Quarterly	MCA
Number of people trained	2	Number of people trained in paralegal courses at CFJJ, general training at DNTF, and English training at INFATEC.	Persons	None	CFJJ, DNTF and INFATEC reports	Quarterly Reports	Quarterly	DNTF / CFJJ / INFATEC
Rural hectares mapped in Site Specific Activity	3	Hectares of priority areas ('hotspots') delimited or demarcated as part of the Districts' Site Specific Activity.	Hectares	None	DNTF	Quarterly Reports	Quarterly	DNTF
Rural hectares mapped in Community Land Fund Initiative	3	Hectares of Community land holdings delimited or demarcated as part of the Community Land Fund initiative.	Hectares	None	Community Land Fund Manager	CLF Manager's Reports	Quarterly	Community Land Fund Manager
Urban parcels mapped	3	Number of urban priority area parcels ('hotspots') delimited as part of the Site Specific Activity.	Parcels	None	DNTF	Quarterly Reports	Quarterly	DNTF
Rural hectares formalized through Site Specific Activity	3	Hectares of rural land formalized through the provision of DUATs, for private sector use.	Hectares	None	DNTF	Quarterly Reports	Quarterly	DNTF
Rural hectares formalized through Community Land Fund Initiative	3	Community hectares formalised through the Community Land Fund initiative.	Hectares	None	Community Land Fund Manager	CLF Manager's Reports	Quarterly	Community Land Fund Manager
Urban parcels formalized	3	Number of urban parcels formalized through the provision of DUATs.	Parcels	None	DNTF	Quarterly Reports	Quarterly	DNTF
Number of communities delimited	3	Number of communities delimited as part of the Community Land Fund Initiative	Number	None	CLF Manager reports	Quarterly Reports	Quarterly	Community Land Fund Manager
Number of households having land formalized	3	Number of households that have a plot of land formalized	Households	Urban and Rural	DNTF / CLF Manager	Quarterly Reports	Quarterly	DNTF / CLF Manager
Number of preparatory Studies Completed		Number of finished preparatory studies (Needs Assessment related studies), including analyses of land administration institutional change, procedural improvement, technical specifications, and social assessments.	Report	None	General Service Provider	Quarterly Reports	Annual	HTSPE

Land Tenure Services Project

Indicators	Activity*	Definition	Unit of Measurement	Level of Disaggregation	Data Source	Method of Data Collection	Frequency	Responsible Entity
Process Indicators								
Project and priority areas selected	3	NLPAG and MCA approve areas.	Report	None	MCA Management Report	Approval letters	One Time	DNTF/MCA
Fund Manager procured	3	Fund Manager contract signed	Contract	None	MCA Management Report	Signed contract	One Time	MCA
General Service Provider mobilized	2 & 3	General Service Provider in Mozambique	Contract	None	MCA Management Report	Signed contract	One Time	MCA
LPCF established	1	LPCF formally established by Decree	Formal Decree of Government Body	None	MCA Management Report	Rep. of Moz. Official Gazette	One Time	DNTF/MCA
Land Strategy Approved	1	Final Land Strategy approved by NLPAG & MCA	Report	None	MCA Management Report	Approval letters	One Time	DNTF/MCA
Proposals for improvement to Land Legislation submitted (Land Policy Reform)	1	Final list of recommendations submitted to relevant State institutions.	Report	None	MCA Management Report	General Service Provider Reports	One Time	DNTF/MCA

* 1. Support for National Policy Monitoring Activity

2. Land Administration Capacity Building

3. Site Specific Facilitation of Land Access

Project	Indicators	Indicator Type	Definition	Units	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Q1 – Q20
					Year 0	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Cumulative End of Compact Target
Land Tenure Services	Rural land-holder value	Objective	Value of investments in irrigation and infrastructure on typical plot in past two years	Meticais, 2009 values	TBD	NA	NA	NA	NA	TBD	TBD
Land Tenure Services	Urban parcelholder land value	Objective	Average parcel value defined as monthly rent paid on a 500m2 plot of urban/peri-urban land	Meticais, 2009 values	343	NA	NA	NA	NA	446	446
Land Tenure Services	Cost to commercial firms to access land	Objective	Monetary cost of formally registered commercial firms accessing land in major urban areas	US Dollars, 2009 values	TBD	NA	NA	NA	NA	TBD	TBD
Land Tenure Services	Number of partnerships between communities and investors	Objective	Number of partnerships between private investors and communities	Community Partnerships	0	0	0	6	6	18	TBD
Land Tenure Services	Time to get land usage rights (DUAT) in rural areas	Outcome	Average number of administrative days required by rural land-holders to obtain land usage rights (DUAT) certificate from day of filing to award of certificate	Days	TBD	NA	NA	NA	NA	TBD	TBD
Land Tenure Services	Time to get land usage rights (DUAT) in urban areas	Outcome	Average number of administrative days required by urban parcel-holders to obtain land usage rights (DUAT) certificate from day of filing to award of certificate	Days	TBD	NA	NA	NA	NA	TBD	TBD
Land Tenure Services	Cost to get land usage rights (DUAT) in rural areas	Outcome	Amount of money required by a typical rural land-holder to obtain land usage rights (DUAT) certificate	Meticais, 2009 values	TBD	NA	NA	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD

Project	Indicators	Indicator Type	Definition	Units	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Q1 – Q20
					Year 0	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Cumulative End of Compact Target
Land Tenure Services	Cost to get land usage rights (DUAT) in urban areas	Outcome	Amount of money required by a typical urban parcelholder to obtain land usage rights (DUAT) certificate	Meticais, 2009 values	TBD	NA	NA	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD
Land Tenure Services	Efficient, free and secure land transfers	Outcome	Land transfers formally tracked and registered.	Transfer	TBD	NA	NA	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD
Land Tenure Services	Total number of officials and residents reached with land strategy and policy awareness and outreach messages	Output	Number of people that subscribe to the DNTF newsletter and attend seminars/workshops on land tenure policy and activities.	Persons	0	0	150	100	130	200	580
Land Tenure Services	Number of buildings rehabilitated or built	Output	Number of land administration and related buildings rehabilitated or built.	Buildings	0	0	2	12	12	0	26
Land Tenure Services	Total value of procured equipment and materials	Output	Value of LIMS system (equipment and software), technical equipment for land offices (province, district, & municipal), INFATEC equipment and books, and geodata for CENACARTA	US Dollars	0	336,100	1,579,900	726,000	0	0	2,642,000

Project	Indicators	Indicator Type	Definition	Units	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Q1 – Q20
					Year 0	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Cumulative End of Compact Target
Land Tenure Services	Number of people trained	Output	Number of people trained in paralegal courses at CFJJ, general training at DNTF, and English training at INFATEC.	Persons	0	110	100	108	100	100	518
Land Tenure Services	Rural hectares mapped in Site Specific Activity	Output	Hectares of priority areas ('hotspots') delimited or demarcated as part of the Districts' Site Specific Activity	Hectares	0	N/A	1,275,000	2,550,000	3,825,000	5,100,000	5,100,000
Land Tenure Services	Rural hectares mapped in CLF initiative	Output	Hectares of Community land holdings delimited or demarcated as part of the Community Land Fund initiative.	Hectares	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	20,000	53,200	89,700
Land Tenure Services	Urban parcels mapped	Output	Number of urban priority area parcels ('hotspots') delimited as part of the Site Specific Activity.	Parcels	0	N/A	43,000	43,000	43,000	43,000	172,000
Land Tenure Services	Rural hectares formalized in Site Specific Activity	Output	Hectares of rural land formalized through the provision of DUATs,	Hectares	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	127,500	382,500	682,500
Land Tenure Services	Rural hectares formalized in CLF initiative	Output	Hectares formalized as part of the Community Land Fund.	Hectares	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	20,000	53,200	89,700
Land Tenure Services	Urban parcels formalized	Output	Number of urban parcels formalized through the provision of DUATs.	Parcels	0	N/A	4,300	8,600	8,600	12,900	34,400

Project	Indicators	Indicator Type	Definition	Units	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Q1 – Q20
					Year 0	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Cumulative End of Compact Target
Land Tenure Services	Number of communities delimited	Output	Number of communities delimited as part of the Community Land Fund Initiative	Communities	0	N/A	N/A	18	30	33	81
Land Tenure Services	Number of rural households having land formalized	Output	Number of Rural households that have a plot of land formalized	Rural households	0	N/A	4,000	8,000	12,000	16,000	16,000
Land Tenure Services	Number of urban households having land formalized	Output	Number of Urban households that have a plot of land formalized	Number	0	N/A	4,300	12,300	20,300	30,300	30,300
Land Tenure Services	Number of preparatory Studies Completed	Output	Number of finished preparatory studies (Needs Assessment related studies), including analyses of land administration institutional change, procedural improvement, technical specifications, and social assessments.	Report	N/A	N/A	2	3	6	9	9

Project	Indicators	Indicator Type	Definition	Units	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Q1 – Q20
					Year 0	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Cumulative End of Compact Target
Land Tenure Services	Project and priority areas selected	Process	NLPAG and MCA approve areas.	Report	NA	28-Jan-2009	NA	NA	NA	NA	28-Jan-2009
Land Tenure Services	Fund Manager procured	Process	Fund Manager contract signed	Contract	NA	30-Mar-2009	NA	NA	NA	NA	30-Mar-2009
Land Tenure Services	General Service Provider mobilized	Process	General Service Provider in Mozambique	Contract	NA	30-Mar-2009	NA	NA	NA	NA	30-Mar-2009
Land Tenure Services	LPCF established	Process	LPCF formally established by Decree	Law	NA	31-Jul-2009	NA	NA	NA	NA	31-Jul-2009
Land Tenure Services	Land Strategy Approved	Process	Final Land Strategy approved by NLPAG & MCA	Report	NA	31-Oct-2009	NA	NA	NA	NA	31-Oct-2009
Land Tenure Services	Proposals for improvement to Land Legislation submitted (Land Policy Reform)	Process	Final list of recommendations submitted to relevant State institutions.	Report	NA	NA	31-Oct-2010	NA	NA	NA	31-Oct-2010

Farmer Income Support Project

Indicators	Activity	Definition	Unit of Measurement	Level of Disaggregation	Data Source	Method of Data Collection	Frequency	Responsible Entity
Objective								
Income from coconuts and coconut products	All	Income from coconuts and coconut products	Meticais, 2009 values	Households and Estates	MINAG/DE, MCA, CEPAGRI	TIA or other Random Sample Survey / CEPAGRI	Years 1 and 5	MINAG/DE / MSU / CEPAGRI
Income from intercropping	Rehabilitation of endemic areas	Total income earned by households per hectare from crops introduced by the MCA program	Meticais / hectare, 2009 values	None	MINAG/DE, MCA	TIA Survey, or Random Sample Survey by MCA	Years 1 and 5	MINAG/DE / MSU
Outcome Indicators								
Survival rate of Coconut seedlings	Rehabilitation of endemic areas	Number of planted coconut seedlings in acceptable condition and surviving 1 year after planting.	Seedlings	None	FISP Service Provider Reports / household survey	Random sample survey	Years 3,4 & 5	FISP Service Provider / MSU
Output Indicators								
Number of diseased or dead palm trees cleared	Control of epidemic disease	Number of dead and CLYD infected coconut trees cut and burned on smallholder and (in Epidemic Areas)	Trees	Household	FISP Service Provider Reports	Administrative Data	Annual	FISP Service Provider
Number of hectares with dead trees cleared	Rehabilitation of endemic areas	Number of hectares with dead trees cleared.	Hectares	None	FISP Service Provider Reports	Administrative Data	Annual	FISP Service Provider
Number of coconut seedlings planted	Rehabilitation of endemic areas / Control of epidemic disease	Number of coconut seedlings planted in endemic, post-endemic, and epidemic zones	Seedlings	None	FISP Service Provider Reports	Administrative Data	Annual	FISP Service Provider

Farmer Income Support Project

Indicators	Activity	Definition	Unit of Measurement	Level of Disaggregation	Data Source	Method of Data Collection	Frequency	Responsible Entity
Hectares under production	Improvement of productivity	Number of hectares under production with MCA funds as a result of training and additional assistance	Hectares	None	FISP Service Provider Reports	Administrative Data	Annual	FISP Service Provider

Number of farmers trained in pest and disease control	Control of epidemic disease	Number of farmers receiving training and technical assistance in beetle, CLYD, and other related pest control	Farmers	None	FISP Service Provider Reports	Administrative Data	Annual	FISP Service Provider
Number of farmers trained in crop diversification technologies	Improvement of productivity	Number of farmers receiving training and technical assistance in intercropping and other productivity enhancing strategies	Farmers	None	FISP Service Provider Reports	Administrative Data	Annual	FISP Service Provider
Number of businesses benefiting from BDF activities	Business Development Support	Number of formal and informal businesses benefiting from BDF activities.	Businesses	None	FISP Service Provider	Administrative Data	Annual	FISP Service Provider
Number of farmers that have applied improved techniques	Control of epidemic disease	Total number of farmers applying new techniques introduced on beetle, CLYD, and other related pest control	Farmers	None	FISP Service Provider Reports	Administrative Data	Annual	FISP Service Provider
Process Indicators								
Environmental permit issued by MICOA.	Rehabilitation of endemic areas / Control of epidemic disease	Permit received and FISP Contractor procurement proceeds.	Permit	None	MICOA/MCA	Quarterly Progress Reports	One time	MICOA, MCA
Environmental permit issued by MICOA for Nampula.	Rehabilitation of endemic areas / Control of epidemic disease	Permit received and FISP Contractor procurement proceeds.	Permit	None	MICOA/MCA	Quarterly Progress Reports	One time	Environmental permit issued by MICOA for Nampula.
Contract for FISP implementation signed	All	Contracted consultant ready to begin activities.	Contract	None	MCA-Moz	Quarterly Progress Reports	One time	MCA-Moz
Community information, participation and disease surveillance plans in place within main coconut growing areas of Zambézia and Nampula by the end of 6 months after contract signing.	Control of epidemic disease	Established surveillance and monitoring systems operational	Monitoring System	None	MCA-Moz	MCA Management Reports	One time	MCA-Moz

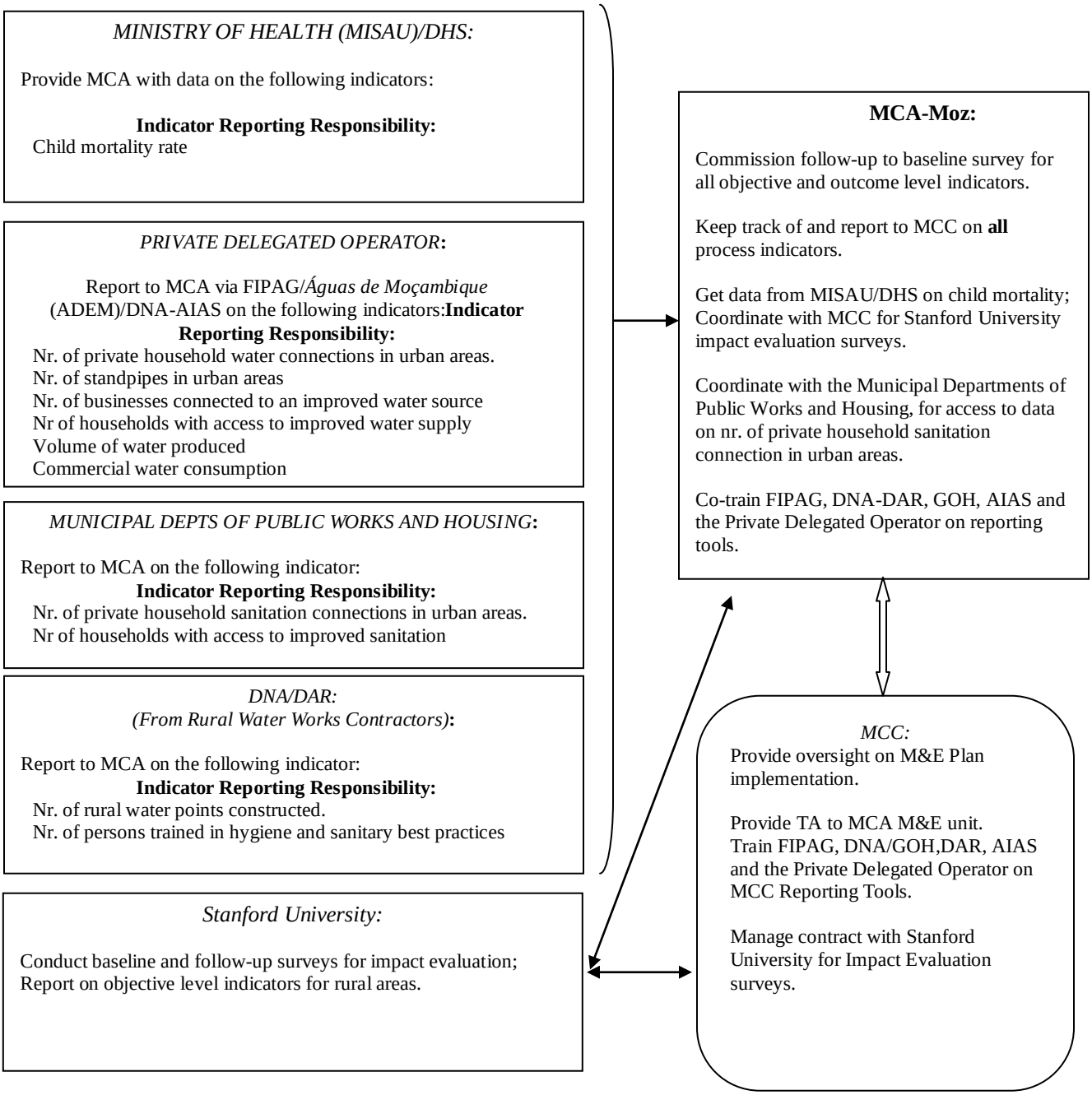
Project	Indicators	Indicator Type	Definition	Units	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Q1 – Q20
					Year 0	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Cumulative End of Compact Target
Farmer Income Support Project	Income from coconuts and coconut products (households)	Objective	Household income from coconuts and coconut products	Meticais, 2009 values	1,594	NA	NA	NA	NA	TBD	TBD
Farmer Income Support Project	Income from coconuts and coconut products (estates)	Objective	Estate income from coconuts and coconut products	Meticais, 2009 values	TBD	NA	NA	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD
Farmer Income Support Project	Income from intercropping	Objective	Total income earned by households per hectare from crops introduced by the MCA program	Meticais / hectare, 2009 values	0	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Farmer Income Support Project	Survival rate of Coconut seedlings	Outcome	Number of planted coconut seedlings in acceptable condition and surviving 1 year after planting.	Seedlings	0	NA	40,000	80,000	120,000	160,000	400,000

Project	Indicators	Indicator Type	Definition	Units	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Q1-Q20
					Year 0	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Cumulative End of Compact Target
Farmer Income Support Project	Number of diseased or dead palm trees cleared	Output	Number of dead and CLYD infected coconut trees cut and burned on small-holder land (in epidemic areas)	Trees	0	N/A	150,000	250,000	150,000	50,000	600,000
Farmer Income Support Project	Number of hectares with dead trees cleared	Output	Number of hectares with dead trees that are cleared.	Hectares	0	300	1,700	2,500	3,000	500	8,000
Farmer Income Support Project	Number of coconut seedlings planted	Output	Number of coconut seedlings planted in endemic, post-endemic, and epidemic zones	Seedlings	0	50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	150,000	650,000
Farmer Income Support Project	Hectares under production	Output	Number of hectares under production with MCA funds as a result of training and some additional assistance	Hectares	0	N/A	N/A	2,500	3,000	2,500	8,000
Farmer Income Support Project	Number of farmers trained in pest and disease control	Output	Number of farmers receiving training and technical assistance in beetle, CLYD, and other related pest control	Farmers	0	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Farmer Income Support Project	Number of farmers trained in crop diversification technologies	Output	Number of farmers receiving training and technical assistance in intercropping and other productivity enhancing strategies	Farmers	0	N/A	1,500	3,000	3,000	500	8,000
Farmer Income Support Project	Number of businesses benefiting from BDF activities	Output	Number of formal and informal businesses benefiting from BDF activities.	Businesses	0	N/A	TBD	TBD	3,750	5,000	5,000
Farmer Income Support Project	Number of farmers that have applied improved techniques	Output	Total number of farmers applying new techniques introduced on beetle, CLYD, and other related pest control	Farmers	0	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

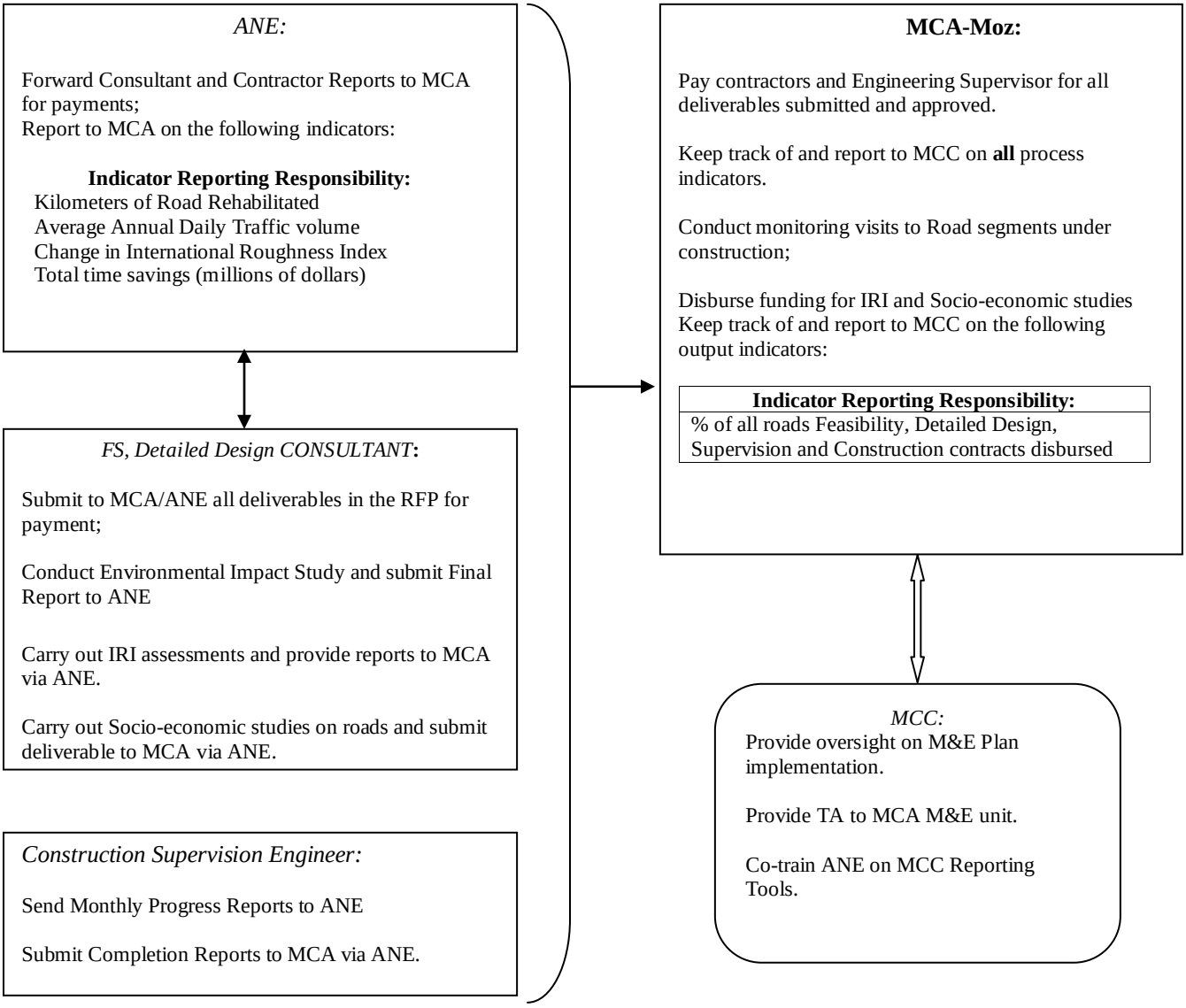
Project	Indicators	Indicator Type	Definition	Units	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Q1-Q20
					Year 0	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Cumulative End of Compact Target
Farmer Income Support Project	Environmental permit issued by MICOA in Zambezia Province	Process	Permit received, and FISP Contractor procurement proceeds in Zambezia Province.	Permit	NA	17-Jun-2009	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	17-Jun-2009
Farmer Income Support Project	Environmental permit issued by MICOA for Nampula.	Process	Permit received and FISP Contractor procurement proceeds.	Permit	N/A	17-Jun-2009	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	17-Jun-2009
Farmer Income Support Project	Contract for FISP implementation signed	Process	Contracted consultant ready to begin activities.	Contract	NA	26-Feb-2009	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	26-Feb-2009
Farmer Income Support Project	Community information, participation and disease surveillance plans in place within main coconut growing areas of Zambézia and Nampula by the end of 6 months after contract signing.	Process	Established surveillance and monitoring systems operational	Monitoring System	NA	N/A	30-Mar-2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	30-Mar-2010

ANNEX 3: Institutional Roles, Responsibilities, and Reporting

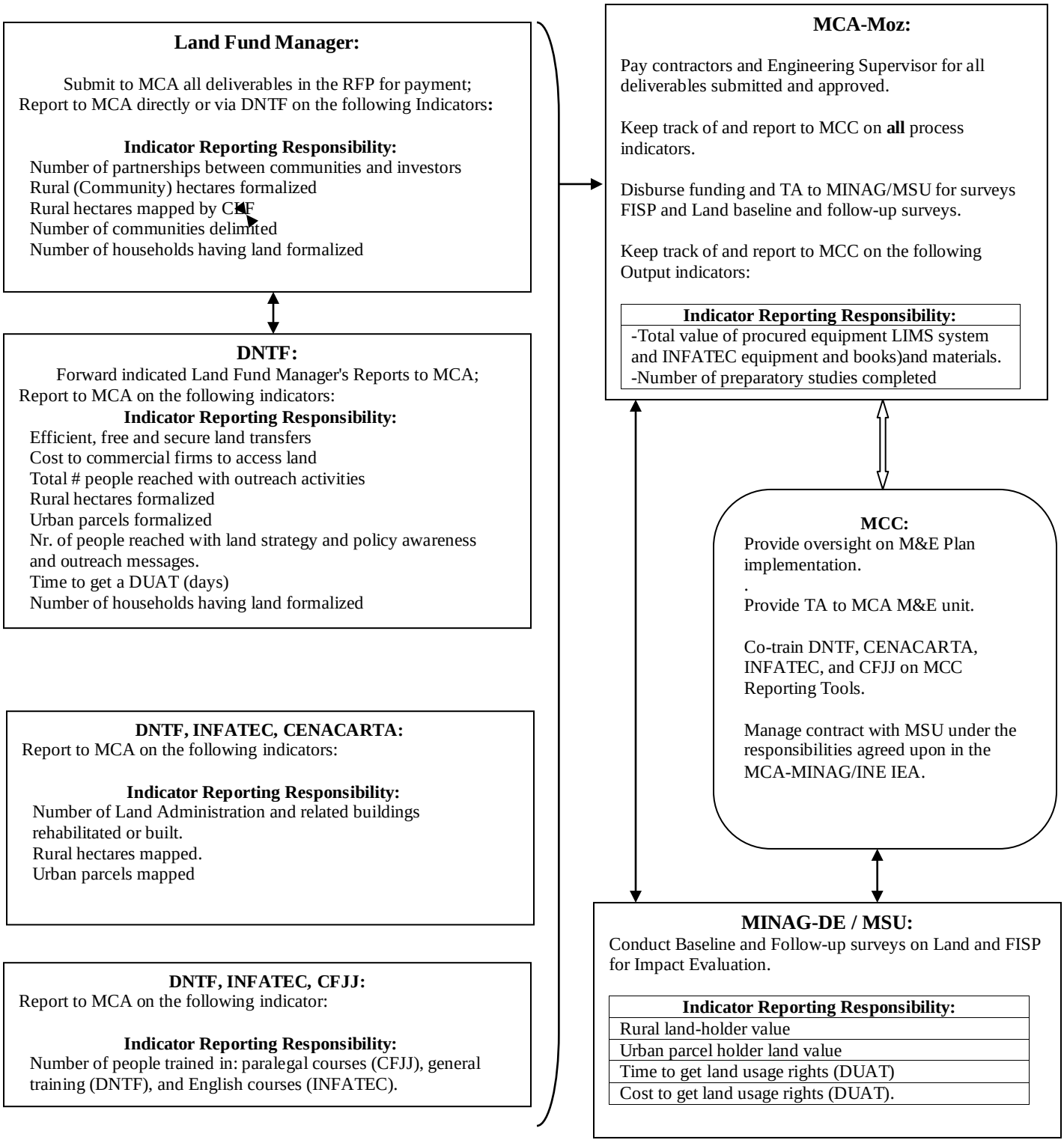
Water & Sanitation Project



Roads Rehabilitation/Construction Project



Land Tenure Services Project



Farmer Income Support Project